

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LIII
NUMBER 5

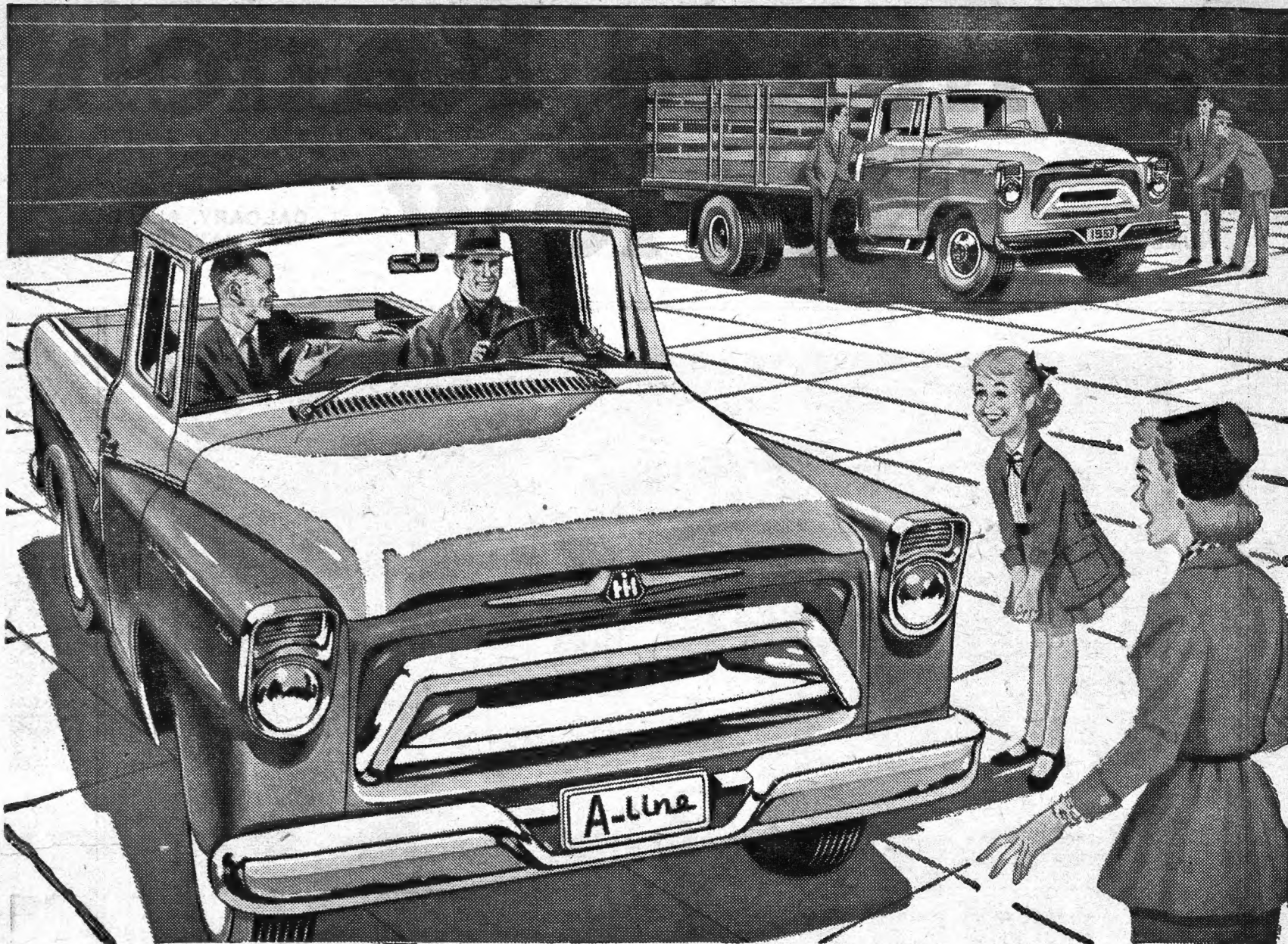
CALGARY, ALBERTA
MAY, 1957



MILE POST ON THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

Located at Dawson Creek, in the British Columbia section of the Peace River region. This coming city is also the gateway to the Hart Highway. See story on page 9.

BARD
S
560
F225
v.53:
no.5
1957



Presenting the **NEW** light and medium duty

Golden Anniversary **INTERNATIONALS**

Here's the crowning achievement of fifty years of leadership in building the *best* trucks for every job on the farm.

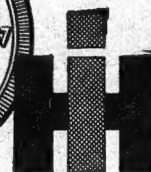
See the great new Golden Jubilee Pickup soon! You'll be *proud* to drive it for its superb, modern styling. It's dramatically new from headlight to tail-light, with new Sweep-Around Windshield and a host of other style and comfort features!

You'll be *wise* to drive it for its big-performance economy, and for the dependable, versatile power you need on the farm.

The new Golden Anniversary Line proves it again . . . *Internationals* are built by men who know a farmer's problems.

*Celebrating fifty years
of truck leadership...*

See the new Golden
Anniversary Line at
your International
Dealer or Branch



INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

47-153

How to keep Others from
Thinking You Are Deaf . . .

**Now! Slenderized Maico
HEARING GLASSES**



**with Nothing
In the Ear**

No bulky bows, thick
frames or dangling
cords to advertise
your hearing loss.
Ideal for conductive
type deafness. Be
smart. Wear slender-
ized Maico Hearing
Glasses.

Get booklet Free!

MAICO, ROOM 102
1175 BAY STREET
TORONTO, ONT.
Please send free booklet.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....Prov.....

**HOW TO
CHOOSE
AND USE
HEARING
GLASSES**

2V2

**MEN
PAST
40**

**Troubled with GETTING
UP NIGHTS, Pains in BACK,
HIPS, LEGS, Tiredness
Loss of Physical Vigor**

If you have these symptoms
then your troubles may be traced to Glandular
Dysfunction . . . a constitutional disease.
Medicines that give temporary relief will not
remove the cause of your trouble. Neglect of
Glandular Dysfunction often leads to pre-
mature old age and sometimes incurable
malignancy.

The past few years men from over 3,000
communities have been successfully treated
here at the Excelsior Institute. They have
found soothing relief and new zest in life.

The Excelsior Institute, devoted to the
treatment of diseases peculiar to older men
by NON-SURGICAL methods has a NEW
FREE BOOK that tells how Glandular Dys-
function may be corrected by proven NON-
SURGICAL treatments. This book may
prove of utmost importance in your life.
Write today. There is no obligation.
Excelsior Institute, Dept. A-234 Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LIII.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

P.O. Box 620, Calgary, Alberta

Leonard D. Nesbitt, Editor and Publisher

Published Monthly by Farm and Ranch Review Limited

Printed by Western Printing & Lithographing Co. Ltd.

Authorized as Second Class Mail — P.O. Dept., Ottawa.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

W. H. PEIRCE, Representative

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES: Room 410, 86 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ont.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: — To bona-fide farmers residing in B.C., Alberta, Sas-
katchewan and Manitoba when remittance is made direct to our office—15c for 1 year,
25c for 2 years, 50c for 5 years, to all others \$1.00 per year. DISPLAY ADVERTISING
RATES: Ninety cents per agate line. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING, 12c per word
per insertion. Minimum charge for Classified Advertising, \$2.50.

No. 5



**Lumbermen
who depend on
horse power...depend on**

ABSORBINE

● In the Maine woods, horses can't be
beat for yarding logs. And the men who
run these operations know there's no lin-
iment for horses more effective than de-
pendable Absorbine.

A finishing rub with Absorbine can
prevent lay-offs due to galled shoulders
or sore necks. By treating bruises and
swellings with Absorbine early, it's pos-
sible to prevent a more serious case of ring-
bone or bog spavin. Does not blister skin.
Only \$2.50 for large bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Montreal 19, P. Q.

Contents—

Editorials	5 and 6
Museum of Natural History by F. W. Twilley	8
Journey Along the Hart Highway by Elma Helgason	9
History of the Fruit Industry in the Okanagan by Edythe March	14
The Upheaval in Western Farming by Grant MacEwan	16
Writing on Stone by Joe Balla	18
When to Do Pruning by El Cole	20
The Farm Garden in Springtime by Leonard Cooper	24
Colorful "Frenchy" Reviere by C. Frank Steele	25
Dairy Page	26
A Day in May by Kerry Wood	28
Old Time Farm Practices by C. H. Stout	29
The Greatest Show on Earth by Ina Bruns	30
Garden of Dreams by Annie L. Gaetz	31
Crossword Puzzle	32
Aunt Sal	34
Editor's Desk	37

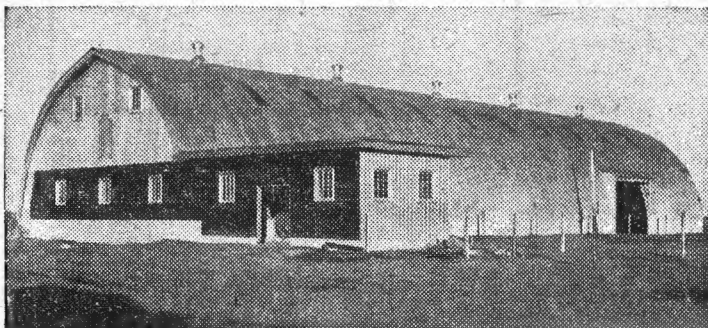
RUPTURE RELIEF

Write today for details British Rupture
Support recommended by doctors. Free
trial offer. No matter how heavy your
work — the Beasley will hold your rup-
ture so comfortably you'll hardly know
you're wearing it. Beasley's, Dept. FR,
60 Front Street West, Toronto.

Wheat exports to April 24, 186,800,-
000 bushels. Domestic disappearance,
47,700,000 bushels. Total 234,500,000.
Total wheat deliveries in prairie
provinces to April 24, 224,200,000 bus.
Very little space is available in
country and terminal elevators.



BUY TIMBER ARCH BUILDINGS



Complete freedom for arranging ma-
terials because there are no posts to
clutter the interior.

- YOU HAVE NO MAINTENANCE
WORRIES WHEN YOU USE OUR
GLUED, LAMINATED RAFTERS
AND DECORATIVE ALUMINUM
COVERING.

Fire Insurance Rates Are Very Low

INVESTIGATE TODAY!

Please state what size you require.
Engineered to Standard Sizes.

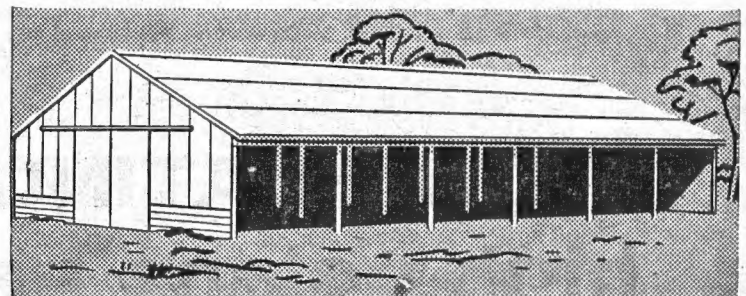
Timber Building Company Ltd.

Phone
Office
7-8501

604 - 35th Avenue N.E.
CALGARY

Res.
Phone
7-2113

YOU SAVE UP TO HALF THE COST WHEN YOU BUILD POLE-TYPE BUILDINGS



Use **CCC Pressure-Treated POLES**

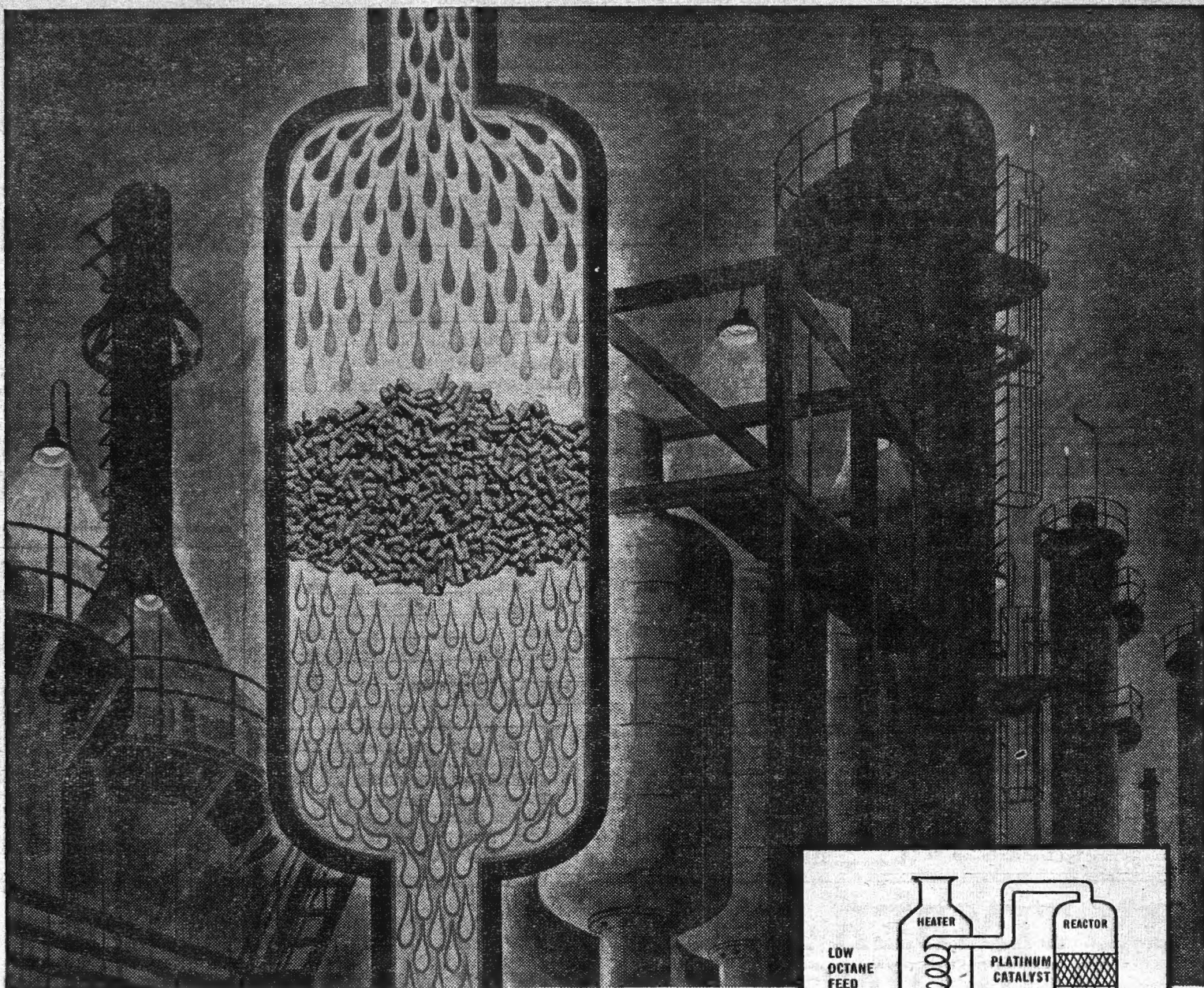
Pole buildings are popular with
farmers all over the country.
One big reason is that they go
up for one-half the cost of con-
ventional buildings. That's a
terrific savings.
These buildings go up easily —
you can do this job yourself,
or contractors can put them up
according to several plans now
available. Pole type buildings
are versatile . . . they're easy

to work around . . . and with
clean pressure-treated poles,
they're up to stay. There is no
sacrifice of serviceability or
length of life . . . just a big cut
in items like foundations,
fancy sawing and mortising.
Come in and see us soon. We
can help you plan a new pole-
type corn crib, bunker silo, ma-
chine shed, barn or other type
of farm structure.

(See Story on Page 12.)

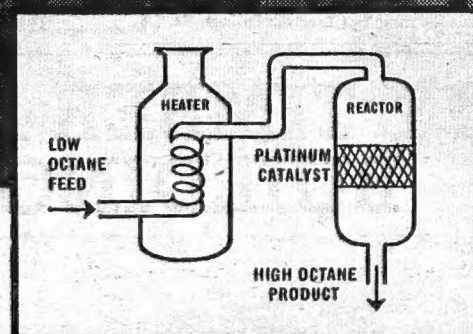
Contact your local REVELSTOKE or ATLAS DEALER.





In the platinum refining process, low octane naphthas flow through a bed of tiny pellets containing approximately 0.5% platinum. Contact with the

platinum speeds the chemical reaction that changes the low octane naphthas to high octane compounds — the basis of most modern anti-knock gasolines.



INCO PLATINUM helps produce high octane gasoline in Canada

Using one of the world's most precious metals—platinum—many of Canada's oil companies are producing high octane anti-knock gasoline more economically than ever before! That is because the platinum causes a catalytic reaction that changes low octane naphthas into high octane fuel, and does this with maximum yield of marketable products.

A substantial proportion of the platinum used in Canada's oil refineries is Inco Platinum, mined by Inco workmen right here in Canada.

Platinum is one of the seven precious metals present in the Sudbury ores in recoverable quantities.

In oil refineries and other important Canadian companies manufacturing chemical, electrical, dental and medical products, and jewelry, Inco Platinum helps provide jobs for Canadians and better products for you.

This is another way that Inco helps stimulate the growth and development of Canada's economy.



Write for a free copy of the illustrated booklet, "The Romance of Nickel".

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Producer of Inco Nickel, Nickel Alloys, ORC Brand Copper, Cobalt, Tellurium, Selenium, Iron Ore and Platinum, Palladium and other Precious Metals.

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

What Is The Parity Proposal?

THERE is going to be a lot said about parity prices for farm products in the current election campaign. But we have yet to ascertain in practical terms what is proposed thereby.

Not many, even among farm people, would recommend the United States system which has involved the government in ownership of farm products to the extent of five billion dollars and loans on an additional three billion dollars worth.

The big farmers, who needed help the least, were benefitted the most. Some 550,000 farmers there got more than the remaining 4,500,000. In California five of the largest cotton growers got on the average \$649,000. In Washington state five of the largest wheat producers got on the average \$216,000 in a single year.

As far as livestock is concerned, Canadian farmers have for some years got better prices for cattle and hogs than the producers of those animals in the United States. Our farmers have also got as much for butter, eggs and cheese as their counterparts in the U.S.A.

Wheat is a problem here, what with 800,000,000 bushels on hand. Five big crops in the past six years brought that situation about. U.S. competition restricted export sales. Something will have to be done about wheat.

★

Marketing Board Legislation

THE Agricultural Products Marketing Act was amended at the last session of the federal parliament in order to give additional powers to farm marketing boards. Such boards can now extend control of the products they handle beyond the boundaries of the provinces in which they operate. They can also collect fees from producers and equalize payments on the products handled.

The amendments to the act, which received the unanimous approval of the House of Commons, arose from decisions reached by the Supreme Court of Canada on questions submitted to it respecting the Ontario Farm Marketing Act. The court held the provinces are within their rights in permitting the setting up of compulsory producer marketing boards but could not grant powers to control marketing beyond provincial boundaries. The court also held that fees could not be collected from producers if such were to be devoted to equalization of prices or recompense for losses.

The whole issue goes back to one point: the lack of bargaining power of the farmer as an individual. Prof. J. K. Galbraith, a Canadian economist on the staff of Harvard University, summed the matter up tersely when he said: "In both the markets in which he sells and those in which he buys the individual farmer's market power in the typical case is intrinsically nil."

The farmers' first efforts towards improving their position from a marketing standpoint was through co-operatives and

real progress was made by those which were well directed, carefully managed and had loyal support. But co-operatives do not possess the marketing power of such organizations as the Canadian Wheat Board, or Tree Fruits Ltd. in British Columbia. So the next move by farm organizations was towards farm marketing boards. Such boards must be set up under provincial legislation and must be approved by a majority vote of the producers of the products concerned.

There is, of course, a divergence of opinion among farmers in regard to compulsory marketing boards. The livestock producers in the west have, through their associations, expressed disapproval of marketing boards. Many individual farmers are also opposed. But the final decision rests with the majority.

★

Governing Is Not A Science

ONE of the most prevalent ideas in democracies is that running a government is simplicity itself. Each individual cherishes the thought in secret that he (or she) could effectively and creditably run the affairs of nations if given a chance.

But governing people is an art and one of the subtlest of the arts. It is neither a business, nor technology nor applied science. It is the art of making people live together in peace and with reasonable happiness.

Among the instruments of governing are organization, technical skill and scientific methods. But they are instruments, not ends. And that is why the art of governing has been best achieved by men to whom governing is itself a profession.

The engineer in designing a bridge does not consider the feelings of the steel he is putting into the structure. He does not, like the politician, have to consider if, when the bridge is half built, another will be elected to his position who may have different ideas as to what type of bridge should be built. With every measure governments propose they have this type of thing to consider. If their material was inert and insensate, a government might construct any one of a dozen efficient, if not perfect, social structures, and that inside of a year.

It is this ignoring of the independent variable, the human factor, which has caused so many perfectly conceived governmental structures to collapse like a house of cards when applied to human conditions. In times of great stresses and strains men of government become more envious than ever of men of science. They are tempted to treat their material as an engineer treats his. But that is not an Anglo-Saxon tradition. We are not enamored by the cold logic or perfection of the mechanical drawing. We prefer to obey what we are pleased to call our political instincts.

★

The United States is discovering that in its foreign relations no country is too big for its breaches.

Saskatchewan Agriculture

THE final report and recommendations of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life makes some forty-six recommendations of what should be done to make farming more prosperous and more secure. Some of the suggestions are excellent but too many of them wander far afield and intrude into the political picture.

Saskatchewan is Canada's greatest agricultural province with around 104,000 farms on which are included 63,000,000 acres. Its agriculture is mainly concerned with grain production, output of such last year being 618,000,000 bushels.

In his addresses over the past few years, Prof. W. B. Baker, chairman of the commission, has pictured Saskatchewan's agriculture as being very sick. Around 40% of the farmers, he says, are in a perpetually depressed position. Instead of 103,000 farmers he suggested that 70,000 would be better for Saskatchewan.

The grain farmer on small acreages is having a real tough time, not only in Saskatchewan, but in the grain belts of all the prairie provinces. Saskatchewan seems to be harder hit because its agricultural economy is less diversified. In this wheat-burdened world it is very difficult for any government of Canada to provide a satisfactory solution for the problem of the grain farmer.

Saskatchewan, like Manitoba and Alberta, needs more industries. The broadening picture of oil discoveries and the expansion in mining will make their contribution. Many other industries are planning on going into that province. As the population increases agriculture will be in a sounder position. The main customers for wheat farmers are people in far distant lands whose incomes average probably half or less than that of Canadians. They are relatively poor people. They want cheap wheat.

Saskatchewan needs more water and the construction of the South Saskatchewan Irrigation project, even on a limited scale, would contribute to the encouragement of livestock production, and be an assurance against drouth ravages.

Canadian agriculture is somewhat in eclipse at the present time. The Bank of Commerce monthly letter, issued a short time ago, even suggested that it was a moot question whether or not farming returns are an important figure in the current prosperity. Of course we do not believe that suggestion. But many Canadians do.

Agriculture will come back to its own in due time, we believe, and governments can make a contribution thereto, but too much government planning and interference may have an opposite effect to what is intended to accomplish.

★

Like horse races elections are unpredictable. It would be unfortunate, however, if no political party achieved a clear majority in the June 10 federal elections.

Heavy Cost Of CBC

THE federal treasury will have to provide \$353,000,000 to take care of deficits of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation over the next six years if the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Broadcasting, headed by R. M. Fowler, are implemented. In addition the 15% excise tax imposed on all purchases by Canadians of radio and television sets will continue to go to the CBC, providing \$116,000,000 for expansion. That means that the CBC will obtain \$469,000,000, over and above its commercial revenues, from 1958 to 1963.

The tax-paying public of this nation

of 16½ million people contribute around four and three-quarter billion dollars annually to the federal government, as well as a couple of billion dollars a year to provincial and municipal governments. That is quite a heavy burden for so few people to carry. We do not think the majority of them will be happy about the heavy cost of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Fowler report suggests that the CBC needs that huge sum of money to effectively carry out its responsibilities and to develop a purely Canadian type of culture. But true culture must be of indigenous growth. It should be cultivated first in the home and then in schools and universities and public associations. Culture, we believe, cannot be forced by a

group of CBC highbrows even with hundreds of millions of dollars at their disposal.

Any government organization with an average of around \$78,000,000 a year at its disposal, and without having to account for the spending thereof to parliament, will be little given to economies. The money will be there. Why not spend it?

★

The farm implement manufacturing industry in Canada operates without benefit of tariff. While the industry, along with the farmer people, has its ups and downs, it manages to get along as well as highly protected industries.



THE **ONLY** SELF-PROPELLED WINDROWER
BUILT BY A MAJOR LINE IMPLEMENT COMPANY
in sizes to suit **ALL** Western Farmers

NEW McCORMICK No. 163 SELF-PROPELLED WINDROWER

WITH 12, 14 AND 16-FOOT PLATFORMS

PROVE TO YOURSELF *in the field that*
THE NEW 163 cuts its own path—opens fields anywhere.
THE NEW 163 opens your field without loss of grain.
THE NEW 163 makes crop-saving, criss-cross windrows.
THE NEW 163 saves harvesting time, labor and expense.
THE NEW 163 is the last word in maneuverability.
THE NEW 163 excels in easy handling, easy transport.
THE NEW 163 gives the utmost in operator comfort.

YOU BE THE JUDGE OF THESE FEATURES:

- 12, 14 and 16-foot cut—choose the right size for your farm.
- Heavy-duty construction—built for the West!
- Low-angle, heavy-duty platform—for grain or hay (optional).
- Single hydraulic lever controls both platform and reel.
- Endless rubberized canvases—no buckles, no flaps.
- On-the-go speed change—2½ to 9 miles per hour.
- Choice of engines—air-cooled or water-cooled (optional).
- Narrow wheel treads—dual wheel attachment (optional).

YOUR IH DEALER IS THE MAN TO SEE

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

The Song My Tractor Sings

By CAMERON REID

"WHEN did you first get the urge to write songs," I recently asked Charles J. Anderson, of Amisk, Alberta, who has had some measure of success as a writer of western songs.

"I was ploughing on my tractor at the time on my old farm along the Battle River near Hardisty. I had been to a dance the night before — one of the few I could afford in those days early in the 'Hungry Thirties,'" he answered, remembering those lean, hard years that many old-timers in the west can't forget.

"There had been a very nice waltz played at the dance and as I ploughed I started to hum the tune, putting in an odd word here and there," he continued. "When I put the tractor away that night I had two verses and a chorus ready to put down on paper. A few days later I saw an advertisement in a magazine 'Song Poems Wanted.' That was the start — and I have been hammering away ever since."

During the past 25 years the middle-aged balladeer from the Battle River country has answered hundreds of similar advertisements, always searching for someone to write music for his lyrics as he lacks any musical training. He never found such a partner until last winter and the result was his first published song, "Cold, Hard Cash."

In addition to his one published song, the Alberta song writer has five others set to music that are at present making the rounds of the publishers. And he has some 20 more or so others that he is working on as the spirit moves him and his work permits.

In 1941, Mr. Anderson sold his farm and moved his family to Amisk where he operates a garage and welding shop. Like the sparks from his welding machine, ideas come to him "out of the blue" for songs as he works at his trade. Sometimes an idea just won't let him rest, the song writer admitted, and he follows it through far into the night until he eventually succeeds in putting his thoughts down on paper.

While most of Mr. Anderson's songs have a definite "Western flavor", sometimes he is moved by a beautiful scene like those found at times along the Battle River and he writes a song of haunting beauty like the following that he has entitled "The Valley of the pines".



Memories of winter-time. Dennis M. Johnson, Box 152, Vauxhall, Alberta.

HUGE GRAIN SUPPLY

Every spring the Dominion bureau of statistics issues an estimate of grain supplies in Canada. This spring the estimate reached the huge total of 1,459,900,000 bushels as compared with 1,219,800,000 bushels a year ago.

Supplies on hand by varieties:

	Bus., 1957	Bus., 1956
Wheat	831,306,000	751,534,000
Oats	366,463,000	220,633,000
Barley	227,004,000	142,086,000
Rye	17,513,000	15,652,000
Flax	17,633,000	6,991,000

Grain stocks on farms at 962,800,000 bushels was a record. By varieties: Wheat, 459,000,000 bus.; oats, 315,000,000; barley, 167,000,000; rye, 11,300,000 and flax, 10,400,000.

Potato production in Canada last year totalled 65,370,000, valued at \$74,160,000. Production was down 957,000 bushels from the previous year.

Farm Wages

Average farm wages of male help per day at January 15th, 1957:

	With Board—1957	Without Board—1957
Province		
Maritimes	4.80	\$6.00
Quebec	5.20	6.50
Ontario	5.50	7.10
Manitoba	5.20	7.20
Saskatchewan	5.10	6.70
Alberta	5.40	6.80
Br. Columbia	7.30	8.40
Canada	\$5.10	\$6.50

U. of A. Feeders' Day

FEEDERS' DAY at the University of Alberta will be Saturday, June 1.

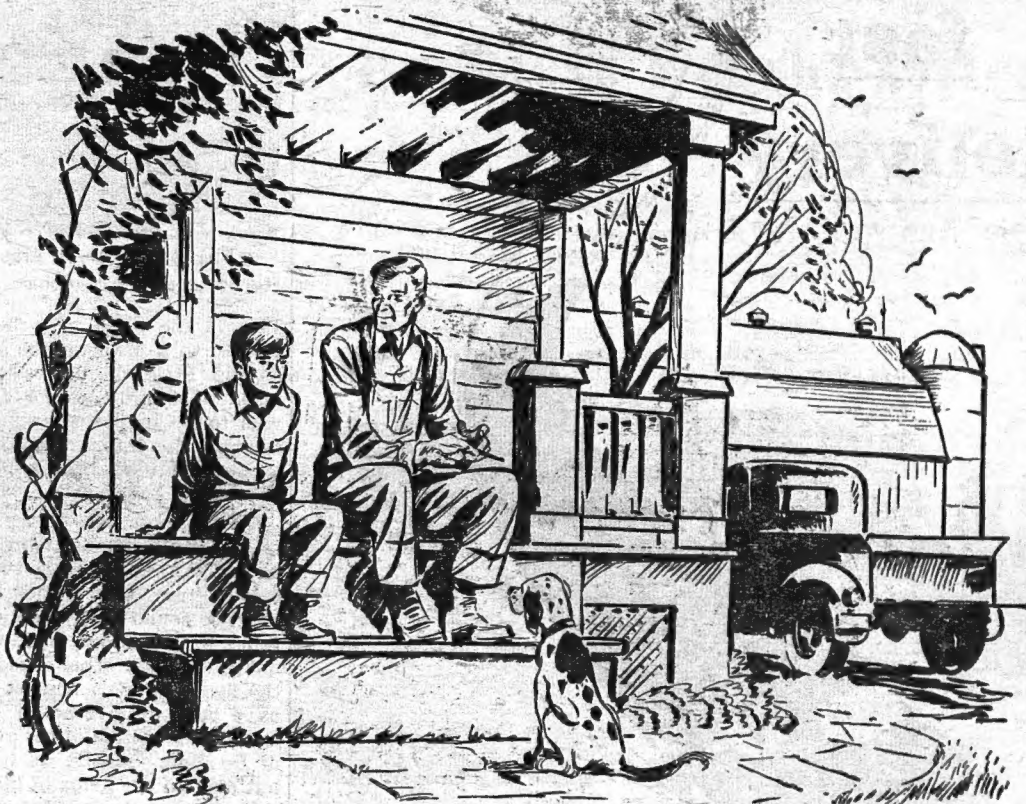
Farmers and others concerned with the feeding and management of livestock are invited to attend. At this annual event the department of Animal Science of the University pre-

sented the results of experiments completed during the previous 12 months, at the University livestock farm from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Lunch will be available on the grounds at a nominal charge.

Some of the experiments to be outlined: creep feed pre-starter rations for pigs; protein energy relationships in swine rations; supplements for growing and finishing hogs; free choice feeding of grain and supplements to swine; comparison of Lacombe X Yorkshire cross-bred pigs with pure-bred Yorkshires; beef cattle performance testing results; stilbestrol and terramycin for finishing steers; grass-legume silage for pregnant ewes; self-feeding lambs.

The usual "veterinary question box" will be held.

For those who cannot attend a printed annual Feeders' Day report is available from the U. of A. department of Animal Science or the Provincial Extension departments.



"Farming is a Business, Son!"

"There's nothing simple about farming. These days, you have to practice modern farming methods. You've got to be a business man too."

"That's where your local Royal Bank Manager can be useful to you. He's had a lot of practical experience dealing with farmers' financial problems, and is glad to discuss yours with you—anytime."

Whatever your plans, if they involve money, talk them over first with your Royal Bank Manager. There are many ways he can help you. And ask for copies of our booklets, "The Farmers' Account Book" and "Financial Training for Your Son and Daughter". They're free.

P.S. Teach your son to acquire the "saving habit" early in life. It will stand him in good stead when he's on his own,



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

**We've been talking to
farmers coast to
coast...and here's what
you tell us you want:**

**fast
delivery**



...we Imperial Esso Agents

are equipped to provide you

promptly with all your

power farming needs!

There's an Imperial Esso Agent handy to you, equipped and ready to give you prompt, reliable delivery of Imperial farm products. We're always at your service—ready to bring to your farm, in one convenient delivery, Esso Tractor Fuels, Marvelube Motor and Gear Oils, Esso M.P. Grease.

For all your farm fuels, oil and grease needs call us today.



**ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL
FOR THE BEST**

Building A Museum Of Natural History

By F. W. TWILLEY,
Swan River, Man.

THIS intelligent looking gentleman, holding what appears to be the skull of an ox, would smile if you referred to him as an archaeologist and would reply that he was but a farmer. As a matter of fact he is both and still working at these two occupations.

The skull he is holding is not that of an ox but is what he regards as a very remarkable find, perhaps that of an animal extinct for some time.

has heard all the answers, but does not accept any of them. For proof he turns to a needle made of flint that looks as if a small shrew had nibbled it to a point. It will prick your finger if you touch it.

Indian relics are not the only things to be seen here. Wood carving of every description is on view. Much of it is made by a man named Frank Beedle of Boissevain in southern Manitoba, who is an artist with a jack-knife. Red River carts drawn by



The Swan River Museum and unidentified archaeologist. Guess who? Horns are 36½ inches from tip to tip.

This is the skull of a beast closely related to a bison of the ice age, and having little or no relation to the bison or buffalo as we know it. It was found in the river here and has aroused the interest of the directors of the Natural History Museum of Ottawa.

This is only one of the discoveries to be taken care of in this small but important building to be seen in the picture. Inside this place there is to be found many Indian artifacts, relics of the Stone Age, that I have not seen in any other museum, even in the larger cities. Almost all of them have been discovered by this gentleman in the course of his over 50 years of farming. Mostly on his own land but also on the fields of his neighbors, this man can be seen at every opportunity, looking for and picking up little things, and others not so little, that to anyone else would be of no significance at all. What to us would appear to be a bit of flint or granite would to him be a tool and a very good one. What could be taken as bits of bark from a tree, turn out to be "shreds" or fragments of pottery.

Here in this museum will be found the bones or cartilage or discs (whatever they are called) of the vertebrae of some animal that have been put to use. They were used to hold the fire stick steady when being twirled to make sparks to ignite the tinder.

Indian Relics Galore

Arrow-heads of all colors, shapes and sizes by the score, together with hammers, axes, clubs, chippers, etc., are to be found arranged in order. I have known this man to get off his tractor a dozen times in an afternoon to inspect what generally turns out to be a leaf or a bit of nothing. Last fall, on a field of summer-fallow that he had broken with oxen over half a century ago, and that was virgin forest when first acquired, he found on the final round before freeze-up, a spearhead of bewildering beauty, almost free of damage. For fifty years it had been knocked about by every machine imaginable.

If asked how the Indians made these arrow points and spearheads, he will say that he does not know. He

has heard all the answers, but does not accept any of them. For proof he turns to a needle made of flint that looks as if a small shrew had nibbled it to a point. It will prick your finger if you touch it.

The First Newspaper

Local history, such as the first newspaper to be published in the valley is shown. The first paper, that is, to be printed in the present town. The first Swan River paper, however, was published in 1876 at Fort Livingstone on the banks of the Swan. Fort Livingstone was the headquarters of the newly formed N.W.M.P. and also the site of the first governing council for the Northwest Territories.

The first paper was hand written on a sheet of wallpaper about 33 by 22 inches, and was called "The Swan River Daily Police News." It is to be found in the Archives Division of the Legislative Library, in the Legislative Building at Regina.

Another rich item is the framed declaration of the formation of a women's suffrage association in connection with the Grain Growers' Association of that day. This was in 1912. The whole valley was organized and not until three years later was the Political Equality League of Winnipeg formed, after which the two were merged. To the Icelandic women of Manitoba and the women of Ontario must go the credit of first doing something about votes for women, but the good people of that day ridiculed the idea. Opposition had abated somewhat at the time the farm women of the Valley took up the challenge and Premier Roblin was convinced, without any help from the women, that the ladies did not need to ask for equality. That they were far superior to men. The Liberal opposition took up the matter and with the aid of the embattled amazons won the election and the vote was granted.

Much more in this little museum to be seen and many of the exhibits may eventually find their way to other museums. But of Indian relics and native polished stones, it is felt that they should stay in the vicinity in which they are found.

A Journey Along The Hart Highway

This Famous Highway Runs from Dawson Creek to Prince George, Along Pine Pass.

By ELMA HELGASON

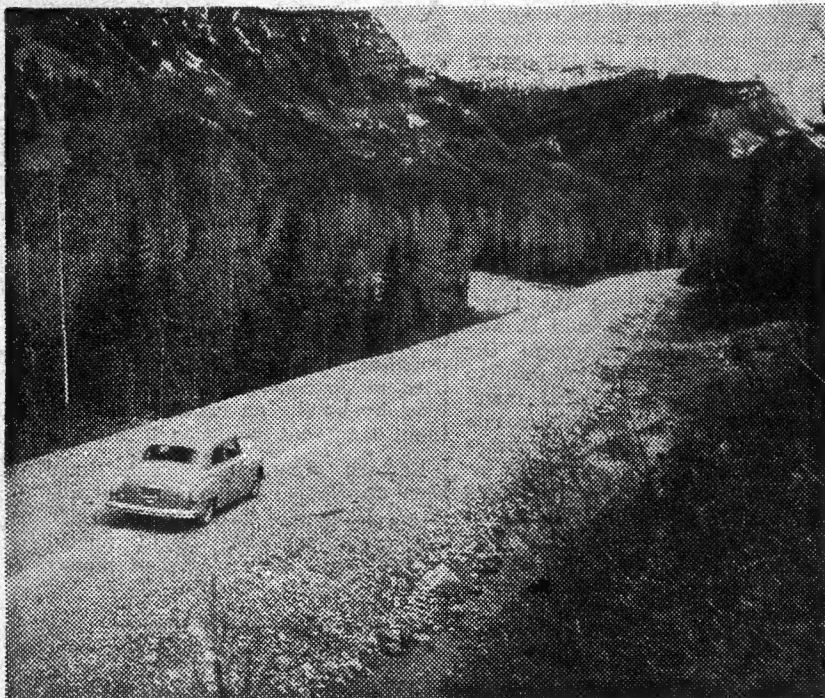
AFTER several years of hoping for this trip, here we were in Dawson Creek, B.C., looking for the sign that said "Hart Highway," and the arrow pointing us on the way. Though it had been sunny in Alberta, where we came from, here the rain was pouring down. On top of the foothills though, at whose base the town of Dawson Creek nestles, bits of sunshine suddenly burst through the clouds, and as we rolled out of town, the white buildings on the hillsides were bathed in sunlight. Thirty miles down the highway we drove out of the downpour, onto dry roads.

on, toward the next name on the map — Little Prairie. It was after this place had been left miles behind, that the most interesting part of the trip began.

The Golden Mountains

Mountains — beautiful mountains, all gold to the very tip. In fact it was the most "golden" day of our lives. Every tree seemed to have been dipped in gold, and they clothed the landscape in every direction as far as eye could see. The effect was truly dazzling.

And there were streams. -Shallow, sunny, bubbly ones. Dark, deep, my-



A lovely spot at mile 106, Hart Highway.

B.C. Government photograph.

These thirty miles had nothing spectacular or exciting about them. The low foothills looked like most any rolling Peace River Country in the rain. But as the miles sped behind us the foothills grew larger and larger, and finally we came to a sign, "View-point Ahead!" We stopped and gazed at the view before us. We were standing on a high promontory, and far below us the great Pine River was flowing. It was the waters of this river that we saw, but actually, at this point, two rivers, the Pine and the Murray, join. We could just barely make out the bridge that we would cross after driving around a long curve that led to the crossing.

On either side of the river the mighty hills and coulees, most of them tree-clad to the top, stretched away into the distance. September sunshine flooded the scene, and the trees in their autumn dress of red and gold, made the landscape so glorious that it was a never-to-be-forgotten sight. We longed to stay there and gaze, and gaze, but time was passing. After taking a few pictures, we slipped back to the car, and were soon swooshing down and around to the crossing.

In the village of East Pine we found there were only a few houses on each side of the road. It is the lumbering industry that keeps the people here mainly, and we saw a great many sawdust piles. From some of them smoke drifted lazily into the blue, and across the river the highway wound up, and up until I wondered whether it too, disappeared into the blue.

We whizzed across the bridge, past a little gas station on the corner, and

sterious ones, with shadowy spruces along the edges. Lakes, hidden just out of sight by a ridge of road, and then suddenly giving one a glimpse of sun sparkling water.

Sometimes we rode along in the sunshine. At other times we were in the shadow cast by a mighty mountain wall, though up above the world was bright and beautiful.

It was in one of the shallow, sunny streams, that we saw a man standing in the water fishing, while up above, on the bank, his wife read a book in the car.

We whizzed around curve after curve, while the golden mountain ranges stretched on and on.

"Crooked enough to break a snake's back," remarked our driver, referring to the highway. But who minds curves, with something new and interesting around every bend?

Toward Prince George, the mountains peter away, but there are miles of timber, and plenty of lakes. Summit Lake, seen from the highway, is worth coming miles to see, and to camp there would be the outdoor man's dream. MaeLeod Lake is larger, longer, and has lots of territory for exploring.

The Town of Prince George

More miles of timber, and a few more curves through fairly open country. Now small herds of cattle appear, and a few farm homes. Another curve or two, and on the last one, down in a valley along the Fraser River, with mountains in the background, one suddenly comes upon the

(Continued on page 10)

Look at ^{loaders} **NEW IDEA** before you buy



For biggest tractors, toughest jobs. Big boy of the New IDEA-Horn loader line is the large standard loader made for the 4-wheel giants among tractors. Mount or dismount with 4 tapered pins. Push-off stacker has strong but light-weight frame.

Huskiest Weight Lifters

One man has lots of extra muscle with the NEW IDEA large standard loader.

Power to lift packed manure. This New IDEA-Horn loader delivers up to 2500 lbs. breakaway power. Unique construction gives a high breakaway capacity. Makes it possible to break loose matted manure, buck big loads of hay to the top of the stack.

9 attachments. With NEW IDEA-Horn interchangeable attachments, you can do a wide variety of jobs. These include push-off stacker, buck rake, grapple fork, loader boom, snow scoop, dozer blade, manure bucket, dirt bucket, hydraulic pitch control.

Ask your NEW IDEA dealer about this and other NEW IDEA-Horn loaders. Or write today for literature.



Nine extra "hands." The nine quick-change attachments for New IDEA-Horn loaders give you the extra hands to do the big jobs easily and quickly. This "50" series loader is equipped with a long-life New IDEA-Horn buck rake. It has all steel frame and 12 steel-tipped teeth, 8 ft. long.



One man puts on and off easily. Once brackets are positioned, and with the parking stand, one man can mount the new No. 500 New IDEA loader in 15 minutes. Every detail of this new loader has been proved on New IDEA's torture test track. Rugged main frame has continuous automatic seam weld. There is very little bucket overhang due to the high pivot point. The No. 500 has break-away lift capacity of more than a ton.

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Coldwater, Ohio, U.S.A.

Please send me FREE literature on:

☐ NEW IDEA-Horn loaders

☐ No. 500 NEW IDEA loader

Name _____

Street _____

Town _____

State _____

MANITOBA
Allied Farm Equip. Co., Ltd.
Sutherland Ave. at King
Winnipeg, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN
Grain Belt Farm Equip., Ltd.
1348 Halifax St.
Regina, Sask.

ALBERTA & B.C.
Northwest Farm Equip., Ltd.
Cor. 7th Ave. and 6th St. E.
Calgary, Alberta

"Best For the West"
Seed for FIELD, GARDEN,
LAWN
Write for Catalogue.
STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS
LIMITED
Winnipeg — Regina — Edmonton

Hart Highway

(Continued from page 9)

town of Prince George, — and the end of the Hart Highway. This last move is so sudden — a drive around a curve, a dip into the valley, and there before you is your destination, though it takes a full minute to realize that one is looking at a town, after all the miles of mountain and timber.

The mountains along the Hart are not as austere as those along the Banff and Jasper highways. They are tree-covered, almost or altogether to the top, and are somehow more friendly, if such a term can be applied to mountains. After travelling along the Hart on that sunny September day, I always think of it as the "Friendly Road." It seemed so warm and full of life and color. Every curve has nooks, or streams, or inviting places that one longs to explore.

The highway hits the highest point in Pine Pass, but nowhere is the driving dangerous. In springtime the waterfalls do a "rushing" business, but toward fall they dry up. Any excess of moisture may start them up again, however, as coming back in fifty below in the middle of winter, giant icicles had formed on a sheer mountain wall, and an icy pond across the highway showed where the water had run across, and on down the mountain.

Fishing and Hunting

There are motels and gas stations here and there along the Hart. One motel that I remember bore the inviting name of "Silver Sands". Along the lakes toward Prince George, accommodation for tourists seemed to be more elaborate, and they say the fishing is marvellous in the mountain lakes and streams.

Also the mountains along the Hart are full of game. Coming back in the middle of winter, we were not far out of civilization, when we saw the first moose and deer tracks patterned in the snow. The further we penetrated the wilderness, the thicker the tracks became. There were other animal tracks too, many of which I was not acquainted with.

Here and there we saw "trapper trails" leading off into the bush. Once, coming around a curve, we saw a trapper on snowshoes with a pack on his back. He was standing straight and tall, beside a fire he had just made at the edge of the forest, no doubt to warm his noon-day meal. The smoke from the fire rose straight up, and the parka-clad trapper, standing there against a background of tall timber made me think that one of Jack London's stories had come alive before my eyes.

The story of the Hart is the story of the Peace River Country. It was in 1909 that a small but steady influx of settlers began to invade this almost limitless area, part of which is in northern Alberta, and part in northern British Columbia. As the fame of this region spread abroad, more and more settlers came, but the only way to get into the country was by team, over the Peace River, or Edson Trails. Not until 1915 did the railroad come, and then it came in such a round-about way, that the distance to Edmonton was twice as far as would have been necessary. Settlers living in the B.C. area were the hardest hit, as the trip to the "outside" for them was even longer than for those living in the Alberta area.

In the meantime everyone realized that a coast outlet (that is an outlet from the Peace River area of B.C., through the mountains, to the coast) was the real solution to the transportation problem of the Peace River Country. For years pressure was put

on the governments involved to have this done, and to try to show how in earnest the people of the north country were, they at one time started on their own, to work on a highway through the Monkman Pass. These efforts brought no response however, and when the second World War came, the situation was still the same.

During the years most of the Peace River Country had been settled. Land that no one thought would ever be cultivated was yielding enormous crops, and prize grains of every description were being grown. Then during the war, due to the Alaska Highway project, Dawson Creek became a boom town overnight. Oil wells were springing up here and there in the north land, and finally the B.C. government undertook to build a highway from Prince George to Dawson Creek — a distance of approximately two hundred and sixty miles. From Prince George the Caribou Highway goes on to the coast, so with a highway from Prince George to Dawson Creek, the people of the Peace River Country would have a direct outlet to the coast through the mountains. This saves hundreds of miles of travel for those going west, compared to the old way of travelling to Edmonton first, and then to the coast.

The Railway Construction

As we travelled along the Hart, we saw where the P. G. and E. was being slowly pushed through the mountains from Prince George to Dawson Creek. For a great many miles the railroad bed goes beside the highway, and the building process was worth seeing. I shuddered at the sight of "caterpillars" that seemed to be perched almost in the air on some precarious mountain side. The giant trees, uprooted by the marvels of modern machinery, were lying here and there, and I longed for time to stop and watch this building process that is going to mean so much to the people of the Peace River Country. I believe there are hopes that this railroad will be completed in 1957, and then the wilderness along the Hart will echo to the sound of the locomotive's whistle as the products of the Peace River are shipped direct to the coast through the mountains, instead of going hundreds of miles out of the way to get to market.

And what of the towns that lie at each end of the Hart Highway — in case anyone would like to know. They are both busy, bustling places with every modern convenience available. Dawson Creek has an enormous agricultural area, and has large stores, and a thriving population. Prince George is a lumber town. It has at least thirteen large hotels, but the only way to be sure of getting a room is to make reservations. It is a beautifully modern and very clean town, with plenty of shopping places to choose from. Here the lumber jacks from all the adjacent mountain territory congregate, as well as ranchers and their help from the Caribou Country. In addition there is the steady stream of travellers coming in off the Caribou and the Hart Highways. So if the trip over the Hart makes one long for the bright lights, and the sight of hordes of people, they are to be found at either end of the highway.

Not any other area that I have travelled through has appealed to me so strongly as an ideal place for a camping holiday, as the wilderness along the Hart Highway. One could come back year after year, and still not have time to take in all the lovely camping sites, and the beautiful scenery that stretches on illimitably. I remember hearing a world traveller say that nowhere had he seen such

Famous Farm For Sale

By P. W. LUCE

HERE'S a chance for a good man with \$350,000 that he'd care to invest in a Jersey breeding farm.

Bellavista Farm, Langley, in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia, is in the market. This is not a big farm, but it's one of the best show places in British Columbia. In size, it's 133 acres, but every acre is fully developed. The live stock consists of 225 head of purebred Jerseys, including some imported from the Island of Jersey itself. A hog-production unit has a capacity of 1,000 swine a year.

It won't be necessary to pay all the \$350,000 in cash. Good terms can be arranged. The present owner is not hard pressed for ready money. He's the multi-millionaire brewer H. F. Reifel, who was originally a very amateur gentleman farmer, but who has been a practical dairyman for the past 12 years, when he acquired Bellavista Farm and who has since made it the home of Canada's largest herd of Jerseys.

He also owns two adjoining farms, one of 60 acres and the other of 30. These are not for sale as yet.

Mr. Reifel has had differences of opinion with the B.C. Milk Board. He is a man who likes to have his own way, and was annoyed when the Milk Board refused his application to set up his own retail dairy, which would sell only "All-Jersey" milk. He tried to circumvent the Board's refusal by buying an existing Langley retail dairy, but the deal fell through.

Eastern financial journals have been carrying an advertisement offering Bellavista Farm for \$350,000. It's something that might appeal only to men with plenty of money in their jeans.

GOOD REASON

The army psychologist wanted to be sure that the newly enlisted rookie was perfectly normal. Suspiciously he said:

"What do you do for social life?"

"Oh," the man blushed, "just sit around mostly."

Hmm — never go out with girls?"

"Nope."

"Don't you ever want to?"

The man was uneasy. "Well, yes, sort of."

"Then, why don't you?"

"My wife don't let me, sir."

beautiful lakes, and such gorgeous rivers, as right in our own Canadian Rockies. Of these, I think as beautiful as any are found along the Hart Highway.

Beautiful Hart, where in springtime the fountains are gushing,
From mountains sequestered, where trees in the autumn are gold;
Bubbling with song; through wild canyons the rivers are rushing,
And emerald lakes shine — where the towering mountains enfold.

Beautiful Hart, where the forests so silently dreaming,
Give shy deer a shelter, while moose in the marshes wade deep;
Mystic the grandeur, when silvery moonlight is gleaming,
As dusky winged spruces fold breeze weary pinions in sleep.

Beautiful Hart, where the lonely wild eagle is soaring;
While mountain sheep gaze from the crags to the canyon below.
The pines whispered song — the sibilant cataract's roaring;
And — silence profound — as the wilderness only can know.



Famous Saddle King Saddles

Low Moose Cutting Horse Roper..... **\$138.00**

SADDLE KING SADDLES ARE Unconditionally Guaranteed A NEW SADDLE OR YOUR MONEY BACK, if not completely satisfied. We Pay Shipping Charges. Western Canadian Distributors

McIntyre's Saddlery
SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.
"Saskatchewan's Finest Western Store"
Write for FREE Catalogue.

EASILY MOUNTED...

On Your Tractor, Easily Transferred to a New One



Jayhawk HYDRAULIC LOADER



Farm List Price as Low as **\$395.00**

The Jayhawk isn't built for just one tractor... it is easily mounted on all popular models. And its big capacity and the 2500 pound loads it will lift make a lot of materials handling jobs easy. Get a Jayhawk for your present tractor; remount it on almost any new one you may buy later.

Sold complete with larger 48" scoop, removable dirt plate and automatic load leveler... for less money. See the Jayhawk dealer; write direct for FREE CIRCULAR and full details.



These and all other wanted attachments available for the Jayhawk.

WYATT MFG. CO., INC.
Since 1903 Dept. L 756 Salina, Kansas

Distributed by
McKENZIE AUTO EQUIPT., LTD.,
Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, North
Battleford, Yorkton.
EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTORS LTD.
Winnipeg.



can forecast
BIGGER PROFITS AHEAD

with

"MIRACLE"

TURKEY FEEDS

Build better birds with real feed economy

With Miracle Turkey Feeds, turkeys reach market weight quickly and economically. Successful breeders find Miracle Turkey Feeds contain essential nutrients that build strong, healthy birds. Famous Miracle feeds like Miracle Turkey Starter contain powerful new antibiotics and Vitamin B-12, which speed the growth of turkey poults. Increase *your* turkey profits and decrease feeding costs — call on your Miracle feed dealer soon.

"Miracle" Turkey Feeds Include:

"MIRACLE" Turkey Starter

"MIRACLE" Turkey Grower

"MIRACLE" Turkey Finisher

Follow the Miracle Feed Plan — countless growers do!

Miracle Poultry, Dairy, and Hog Feeds are the sure, easy way to higher profits and lower feeding costs.

Look for the familiar "dotted design" bag when you buy feeds.



There's a **MIRACLE** Feed
for every need —

See your local **MIRACLE** dealer today!

Available in
**Mash, Crumble
or Pellet Form.**

Loose-Housing For Dairy Cattle

THE coming transition in the housing of dairy cattle is from the conventional type of stanchion barn to "loose housing," which provides lower cost of construction, better health of animals, lower feed costs and less labor costs.

Loose housing requires a loafing building and a separate milking room. The loafing structure provides a shelter and a place to feed roughage. It does not have to be kept warm. During the winter months the manure is allowed to accumulate in a pack and is kept dry and clean by adding enough bedding every day. Cattle do not suffer from cold as long as they are dry and have warm beds. The manure provides heat when the cows lie down.

An inexpensive but permanent loafing shed can be built of pressure-

treated poles with a plywood covering and the cost of material and labor will be low — less than half the cost of the conventional barn. Plans and specifications can be readily obtained.

In a cow loafing structure feed bunks should be centrally located to separate the milked and unmilked cows at milking time, and abundance of water provided. Roughage consumption is greater than in a stanchion barn but less grain is eaten at milking time. Milking is done more quickly and under better sanitary conditions.

Under loose housing ventilation is simply arranged by leaving doors and windows open. The health of the animals is much better.

C. A. Cheshire, extension engineer with the Alberta department of agriculture, states:



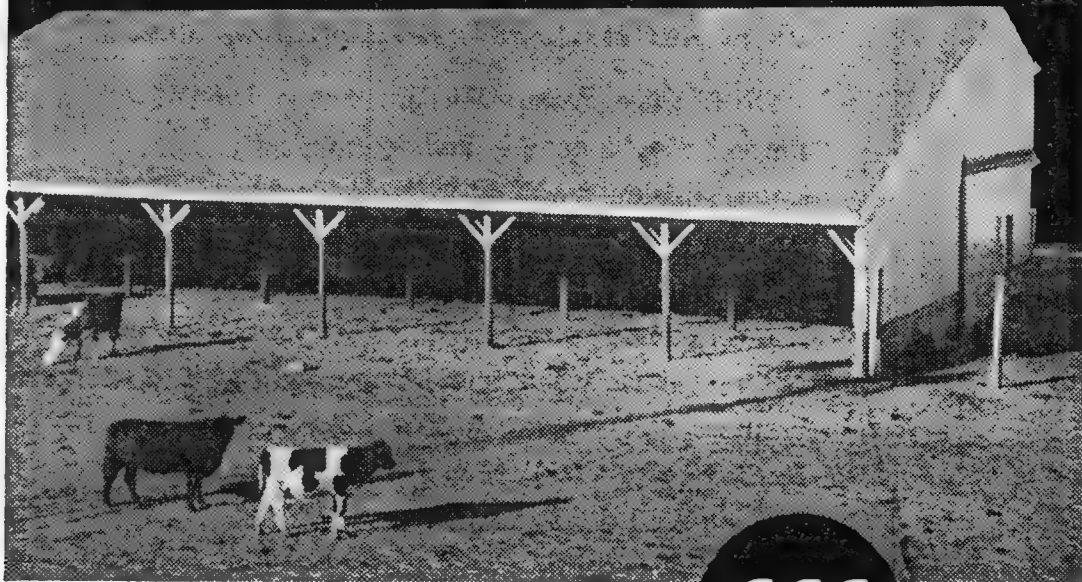
Pole-type loose-housing dairy barn, at Lethbridge Experimental Station.

"A comparison a couple of years ago of loose housing and stanchion barns, both of which met fluid milk

requirements, shows that the loose housing barns could be constructed (including the milking parlor and its equipment) for a figure between \$150 and \$250 per cow, whereas the cost of stanchion barns, by the time all equipment has been installed, ranged between \$250 and \$500 per cow.

"While this investment is important, possibly an even more important feature under present conditions is the labor-saving possibility. From experiments conducted at Lethbridge and elsewhere it would appear that about one-third of the labor can be saved over the conventional stabling, and possibly just as important is the fact that of the remaining labor much more of it is mechanized in loose housing. Another feature that is often mentioned by operators is improved animal health or, to put it another way, a reduced number of cows that are injured seriously enough that they have had to be shipped for slaughter."

Pole-type barns save you money!



... easy to build, too — with



pressure treated poles and lumber

Pole-type construction can reduce your building costs by up to 50%—by eliminating costly foundations and the need for special scaffolding, expensive mortising and matching. "Triple C" Brand Pressure Treated Poles and Lumber give you *longtime economy*, too—complete, lasting protection against rot and decay. Available from your local building supply dealer, see him for full details.

The modern, low-cost way to build
BARNs • HORIZONTAL SILOS
STORAGE SHEDS • CATTLE SHELTERS

FENCES STAY UP WHEN
YOU USE "TRIPLE C"
BRAND FENCE POSTS!



As much as 3 to 5 times
longer use — proved in
years of service. Specify
"Triple C" brand pressure
treated posts, for
dependable, economical
fencing.

SEND FOR
FREE

CATALOGUE
OF PLANS ...

FILL IN COUPON ...

This catalogue shows
basic plans for a number
of pole-type structures which
are available and which can
be adapted in size to meet
your requirements.



CANADA CREOSOTING COMPANY LIMITED
P.O. Box 255, CALGARY, Alta.

Please send me illustrated catalogue on pole-type construction
with "Triple C" Brand pressure treated wood.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY PROV.

FR-3

**CANADA CREOSOTING
COMPANY LIMITED**

Circuit Fairs Dates

"B" Circuits

Weyburn—July 1, 2 and 3.
Estevan—July 4, 5 and 6.
Portage la Prairie—July 8, 9 and 10.
Carman—July 11, 12 and 13.
Yorkton—July 15, 16 and 17.
Melfort—July 18, 19 and 20.
Lloydminster—July 22, 23 and 24.
Vermilion—July 25, 26 and 27.
Vegreville—July 29, 30 and 31.
Red Deer—Aug. 1, 2 and 3.
North Battleford—Aug. 5, 6 and 7.
Prince Albert—Aug. 8, 9 and 10.

"A" Circuits

Brandon — July 1st to 5th.
Calgary — July 8th to 13th.
Edmonton—July 15th to 20th.
Saskatoon — July 22nd to 27th.
Regina — July 29th to Aug. 3rd.

After the medical examination:
"Well, Doc, how do I stand?"
"I don't know; it's a miracle."



Sylvia Thomson and Bambi, of
Bowsman, Manitoba.

I H C Golden Anniversary Truck Line

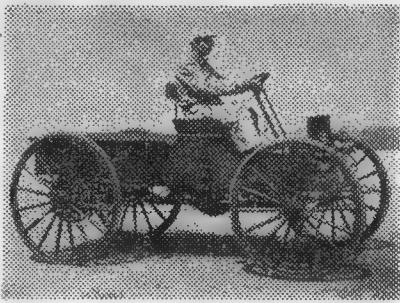
THE International Harvester Company, which has been manufacturing trucks for fifty years, put on a display of its latest models, the Golden Anniversary line, at the pavilion on the Calgary Exhibition grounds on April 23. IHC dealers from southern Alberta and southern British Columbia, numbering over 100, were in attendance at the display of the finest trucks the company has ever put out.

These trucks are known as the A-line models and range from the light duty A-100 pick-up series through the heavy duty ACF-180 series. Gross vehicle weight ranges from 5,000 to 33,000 lbs.

W. D. Lightbody, district manager, said that the all new design of the A-line combines new performance features with far more efficient and economical truck operation. In the new models is a wide range of engines that have been designed and engineered exclusively for motor truck use.

Five gasoline International Black Diamond valve-in-head six-cylinder engines provide power for the new models. These new high-torque engines deliver the power and performance required for light and medium-duty truck service. They offer the added advantage of lower initial cost, greater fuel economy, longer life and lower maintenance expense which are inherent in the six cylinder engine design.

As the impressive Golden Anniversary line of trucks were driven in for inspection, addresses were delivered by prominent IHC officials, including R. A. Dowling, of Hamilton, regional manager motor truck sales; W. D.

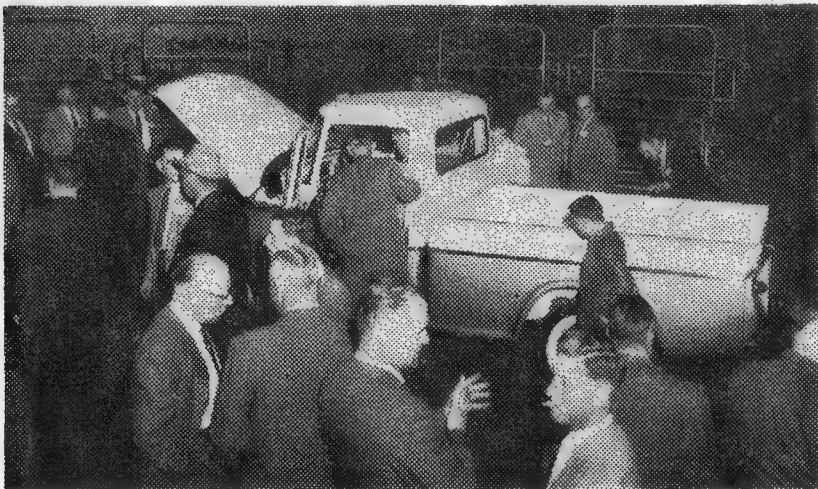


International Auto Wagon 1917 vintage. This was a pioneer vehicle for hauling produce to market.

Lightbody, of Calgary, district manager; B. C. Axelson, of Hamilton, general supervisor motor truck sales; W. A. Ford, of Calgary, branch manager; L. C. George, of Hamilton, assistant manager consumer relations; W. H. McColl, of Calgary, motor truck manager; and D. P. Rogers, of Lethbridge, motor truck manager.

Mr. Dowling believes the new line of IHC trucks will find a strong appeal to the farmers of Western Canada. Not only are they serviceable, but they are stylish in appearance and have many added features.

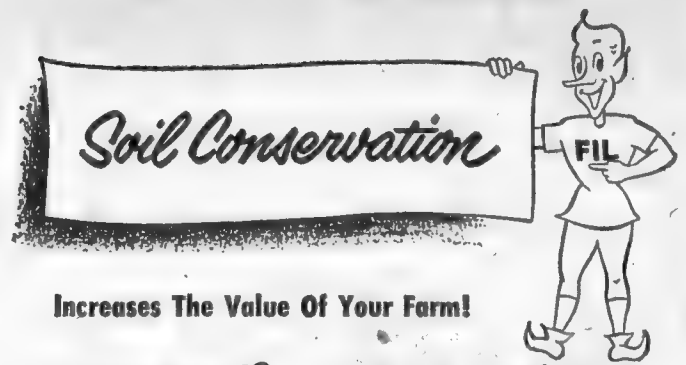
Estimates of the toll taken in crops that had to compete for nourishment and breathing space with weeds through the growing process are in excess of \$1,000 per farm. George Friesen, of the Manitoba plant science department, said that farmers should add the cost of weed prevention — their outlay in chemicals and apparatus — to that figure to find out how much weeds cost them each year.



The Golden Anniversary Special IHC half-ton truck.



The A-174. Gross vehicle weight rating, 20,000 lbs. Left to right: W. D. Lightbody, of Calgary, IHC district manager; R. A. Dowling, of Hamilton, IHC regional manager motor truck sales.



Increases The Value Of Your Farm!

WHY WAIT?... go ahead with FIL

Put FIL on the job as thousands of other Canadian farmers are doing. Discuss a Farm Improvement Loan with your nearest Bank of Montreal manager.

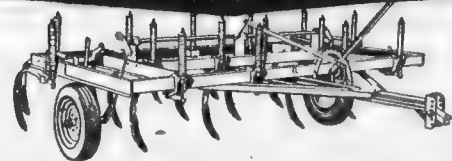


BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

Working With Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

Count the number of shanks on this 13-foot GLENCOE Sub-tiller plow



Yes, there are 15, the GLENCOE exclusive 10" spacing gives you more sweeps... and when it comes to cultivating with a sub-tiller plow, these extra sweeps result in a more complete weed kill than you could possibly get with any 12 inch spaced plow. When deep-tilling, the 10" Glencoe spacing results in more complete breakage of hardpan and lighter draft.

Other exclusive Glencoe features are: trip action mechanical lift which enables the plow to be raised or lowered from the tractor seat, (Hydraulic lift and 3 point hitch models are also available); special spring and shank arrangement which gives fast, trouble-free clearance of obstacles; 6 foot deep welded frame for maximum trash clearance.

Write for free folder and name of nearest dealer.

FALCON EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.,
299 Danforth Rd., Toronto 13, Ont.
2875 St. Joseph St., Lachine, P.Q.
ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.,
Box 53, Winnipeg, Man.

GRAIN BELT FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.,
1348 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.
Alberta & British Columbia:
NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.,
Box 351, Calgary, Alta.

**Firesafe
Farm
Houses
with
CANADA
CEMENT**



CONCRETE masonry farm houses are best because: 1) they offer protection against fire, floods and storms; 2) they are warm and dry in winter, economical to heat; 3) and cool in summer; 4) they last indefinitely and need little upkeep — therefore they are economical; 5) they can be built in any style.

Our 42-page booklet "Concrete for Suburban and Farm Homes" tells you everything you want to know about how to plan, build and decorate a farm home of lasting satisfaction.

Look for the Canada Cement trade mark on the gray bag — your guarantee of quality.

Send for your free copy



CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
Canada Cement Building, Montreal, Que.
Please send free booklet, "Concrete for Suburban and Farm Homes".

Name _____

Address _____

H-11

AWNINGS — TENTS
GARDEN FURNITUREChairs, Umbrellas and Hammocks
Camping Equipment
Boat Covers
FITTED TRUCK COVERS**Calgary TENT and
AWNING LTD.**614A - 17th Ave. W. — Ph. 27606
"Our Business Covers a lot of Things"**FINAL OFFER****15 DECORATIVE** Only
EVERGREENS \$5.00COLORADO
BLUE SPRUCE

- 3 Colorado Blue Spruce
- 3 American Arborvitae
- 3 Austrian Pine
- 3 Mugho Pine
- 3 Hemlock

ALL 15
FOR LESS
THAN
34c EACHSturdy transplanted
Evergreens, 3 to 4 years old,
6 ins. to 16 ins. tall.Complete selection for founda-
tion, border or lawn planting.

- Tall and Stately
- Low Growing
- Pyramidal
- Spreading
- Dwarf

Plus 2 Lovely
SILVER FIR
FREE**RUSH YOUR ORDER TODAY
STOCK LIMITED**Evergreens will be sent to you, at
proper planting time, carefully
boxed in sphagnum moss. Guar-
anteed to reach you in perfect
growing condition.**SEND NO MONEY
C.O.D. ACCEPTED**64-page Planter's Guide sent
FREE if payment with order.
MONEY BACK GUARANTEEFREE copy of informative garden
newspaper "Growing Flowers"
sent on request — no obligation.

NURSERYMEN FOR OVER 25 YEARS

TOBE'S

ST. CATHARINES 107 ONT.

NU-WAY
Fully Automatic
• PROVEN
• LOWEST
• COST

STOCK PEST CONTROL

THOUSANDS ARE SWITCHING TO NU-WAY! FIRST IN QUALITY! LOWEST IN PRICE! NONE BETTER! New, adjustable, double oil flow control from 6-Gal. supply tank, onto huge non-destructive cable, which absorbs the oil. No waste from wind blow, or oil drip off! Animals can't break or tear it! Lasts for years! STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! Without obligation. First one that mails this ad, to us, we will ship you an oiler free! DEALERS INVITED!

Write for Literature and the Greatest Offer ever made to Stockmen! K-2.

NU-WAY, Box 552, SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Send money by
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS
Money Order

Safe • Convenient • Payable at Post Everywhere
For Sale at all
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES

TRUCK SEATS REBUILT

No waiting for your truck seats to be repaired. EXCHANGE your old, worn one on a new one in a matter of minutes.

WRITE TODAY.

DELUXE Auto Trim Service

Phone AMherst 6-2446

617 - 11th AVE. W., CALGARY

The History Of The Fruit Industry In The Okanagan Valley

Acres and Acres that Once Produced Nothing Better than Sagebrush and Cactus, Now Produce Great Quantities of Fine Fruit.

By EDYTHE MARCH

AS you travel along the paved highway going south from Kamloops to Vernon, B.C., you pass Falkland and just before you reach the old O'Keefe and Greenhow ranches, if you glance southward, you will get your first glimpse of the northern shore of Okanagan Lake. It is a beautiful lake stretching south to Penticton. In springtime you will see acres of orchard in full bloom running up the hillsides from the shores of Swan Lake, and near its south end, you will see the packing houses of The Vernon Fruit Orchards. The lovely dainty pink and white blossoms of apple trees, crabapple, plums, pears, and cherry trees will entrance you as you drive on into the city of Vernon.

All through the surrounding district and south to the north-east shore of Kalamalka Lake (the lake of many colors), stretching eastward up through the Coldstream and Lavington areas, a beautiful sight will greet you. It is well worth your while at any time of the year, but especially at blossom time, to pause for a few minutes at the first Lookout Point a few miles south of Vernon, and let your gaze wander up this valley towards Lumby where you will catch a glimpse of the lovely high mountains of the Monashee, or southwards following the varied colors of Kalamalka Lake to Oyama. From Oyama to Winfield the orchards run up the hillside from Woods Lake. At Winfield they spill out over the hill to Okanagan Centre and down to the outlying districts of Rutland, Glenmore and Okanagan Mission around Kelowna. You ride on the ferry across Okanagan Lake at Kelowna and, as you continue south, you come to the new Veterans' Land Act project near Westbank where they have turned wasteland into promising new orchards. You will also notice the deeper rose shade of the fruit blossoms as the peach orchards put in their appearance, as well as apples, apricots, etc. You will note this all the way as you travel further south. At Peachland, when the peaches are ripe you will find no nicer flavored peaches anywhere. Then you come to the fruit orchards of The Greata Ranch which lie along the shore of the lake about half way between Peachland and Summerland. From Summerland the fruit orchards spill out and reach down to Trout Creek. Here the Summerland Experimental Farm is stationed and it is a joy to visit with its fruit and gardens, etc. Cross the lake at Naramata and south to Penticton are acres of orchards. Penticton is called the Peach City and each year they hold their Peach Festival, when the fruit is ripe. On south to Skaha Lake and up the hill to Keleden, then on to Osoyoos and Oliver and soon you reach the U.S. border and the Okanagan Valley continues on southward with its orchards of many different kinds of fruit trees.

Irrigation, by flume and sprinkler system, has made the fruit industry in the Valley what it is, coupled with the climate. Acres and acres that once produced nothing better than sage-brush and cacti now produce great quantities of good quality fruit.

Early History of Fruit Industry

How, you may wonder, did the fruit industry start in the Okanagan Valley? Let's go back to the year 1535, the year of Jacques Cartier's second voyage of discovery to Canada. He marvelled at the luxurious growth of wild fruit and vegetation on the Island of Orleans and he named it



The author, right, with friend and husband.

"The Isle of Bacchus". There were poor species of wild apple, pear, plum and cherry trees growing in Eastern Canada before the white man came but the early settlers from Normandy and Brittany brought in fruit seeds and stones and planted them. The culture of domestic fruits began in Canada in the seventeenth century.

It is thought that crabapple trees originated in Central Asia. The apple trees were introduced into America from England by a governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The original McIntosh Red tree was found growing in the woods of Ontario. The withered trunk — the tree was killed by a fire which burned the nearby building — still stands at Dundela, eight miles from Morrisburg. It has thousands of descendants in Ontario and B.C. (About 50% of the apples produced in the Okanagan are MacIntosh.)

From the fruits imported from France and England by the early settlers and from native wild fruit we have, down through the years, produced our fruit of today — good keepers, nice appearance, good taste and a wealth of wonderful varieties. At the various experimental stations they are experimenting, producing and culling to still further improve various strains of fruit or produce new and better varieties.

As early as 1860 they grew peaches and cherries near Niagara-on-the-Lake and by 1890 peach orchards were planted there. The peach industry grew rapidly and in 1904 the first carload of peaches was sent west as far as Winnipeg. The cherry industry did not develop so rapidly.

As the early settlers drifted westward across the prairies and northward from the States into B.C. and the Okanagan Valley, they were more interested in mining at that time than anything else. Then they brought in cattle from Washington and Oregon using the Old Brigade Trail, running up the west side of Okanagan Lake, which had been used by the Hudson Bay men going north to the Caribou around 1821.

The First Fruit Growers

Father Pendsosy was reputed to be the first white man to have lived in the Okanagan Valley. He established an Indian Mission out at Okanagan Mission for the Indians in 1857 and it still stands.

In the 1880's the early settlers in the valley began to take an interest in fruit growing, for they thought the climate and the soil suitable. They imported young trees from the Wellington Nurseries of Ontario and the

Oregon Nurseries of Oregon. The imports from the States had to be fumigated at the border.

Cornelius O'Keefe and Thomas Greenhow pioneered the district at the head of Okanagan Lake, while their friend Thomas Wood decided to take up range at Long Lake (Kalamalka) and make his home at Winfield.

Michael Hagan, who wrote for the Victoria Colonist, travelled on the steamer Okanagan on its maiden voyage down the lake to Penticton in July, 1888. He noted that on the property of Tom Ellis, at the foot of the lake (Penticton), there was an orchard with a variety of apple, plum and cherry trees, etc. Because he noted the growing interest in fruit raising, it influenced him in taking up land at the Mission for the land there was very suitable for the purpose.

The Mission valley around Kelowna running north to Vernon was then recognized as one of the best settlements in the province. In the late 1880's some 12,000 acres were occupied by over a score of settlers. Attention was turning to fruit raising more and more. In the year 1888 they had a good crop of apples at Lequiem's and Christian's. Mr. Knox and others reported good promise in their new orchards. Young orchards sprang up all through the valley. There is mention of fruit trees on the Price Ellison property in Vernon in 1889.

About this same time the great Coldstream estate of Forbes George Vernon, after whom Vernon is named, was purchased by Lord Aberdeen, part of it was subdivided into twenty-acre lots for fruit growing. Lady Aberdeen's brother, Hon. Coules Majoribanks, managed the estate.

Paul Leguen came to Canada in 1909 from Brittany. In 1911 he arrived in Vernon with Andre Monchicourt of Paris, secretary to the company that bought the tract of 290 acres now known as the Vernon Fruit Orchards. He planted and brought into production some 250 acres of fruit trees. Mr. Leguen was well known around Vernon for many years.

Among the early settlers who came from Belgium and had extensive orchards in the B.X. district were Baron and Baroness Herry. The Baroness was well known as a poet and artist.

Another prominent figure who took great interest in the fruit industry was J. T. Mutrie. He took an active part in the co-operative fruit growers' organizations and was president for several years of the Okanagan Growers. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Vernon Fruit Union. He died at the age of 77 in March, 1952.

In 1892 the townsite of Kelowna was laid out by Bernard Lequieme. Many people settled around the Mission (Kelowna) at this time. These people were mostly from England and had money to invest. Most of them went in for fruit growing.

The First Peach Orchard

Also around this time the Lambly brothers of Enderby owned a ranch at Trepanier Creek, named Trepanier Ranch. On this they planted an orchard, which included some peach trees. This was the first attempt to grow peaches in the Okanagan. They had no way of getting them to market so ate as many as possible. I believe Mr. Halliday, who later wrote a book on the Okanagan titled "The Valley of Youth", helped eat some of them. He was riding down the Old Brigade Trail looking for a lost horse.

In later years the Lambly brothers sold some lots along the beach to an enterprising chap from Winnipeg by name of J. M. Robinson. He started to build houses, a church and a store. He named the place Peachland, no doubt because of the peaches growing there.

Robinson also bought lots further south and sold them to people who came from the prairies to settle there and plant orchards. He named these places Summerland and Trout Creek. He did the same thing across the Lake from Summerland and called the place Brighton Beach. It is now named Naramata.

As mentioned earlier Tom Ellis owned a large ranch with an orchard at the south end of the Lake (Penticton). He also owned the hotel.

Cattle and mining had been the main interests up to this time, but fruit growing was gaining every year. The first carload of apples was shipped from B.C. to Great Britain in 1903.

The Progress of the Industry

In the early 30's the price paid for picking a box of apples was around 2½c. The slow pickers only picked around 25 to 30 boxes a day, but the best pickers could pick up to 150. Codlers and culls were discarded as there were no processing plants then. Board was about 75c a day. Today a fruit picker receives from 12c to 15c per box depending on the orchard and whom they are working for. They pay from 65c to 75c per meal and have free cabins to sleep in. This is a much greater profit for the worker in that they pay only about three times the amount today for board but receive up to six times the amount paid for picking a box of fruit. Furthermore, all pickers receive better living standards today. In the early times if they could not find a place to board they had to sleep in drafty, old hay-lofts or anywhere they could find, with a fire out in the open to boil a pot of tea and get hot water to wash with. During the war and since, up to the last few years, the fruit farmers had done very well.

During the winter of 49-50 many of the orchards all through the Okanagan were hard hit by the very cold weather. Some farmers lost nearly all their acreage while others not to such an extent, but everyone suffered some damage. The prices and demand have both fallen off somewhat and what with a heavy frost in November of 1955, which killed many more trees, the fruit farmers have become discouraged.

At present a delegation has gone to New Zealand to study their methods with new ways and means of handling fruit both in the orchards and in the packing-houses to cut down the cost of production.

Also the Royal Commission is making a thorough investigation into the entire fruit industry with a view to solving some of the pressing problems.

It is hoped this year solves most problems and brings a bounteous crop of fruit to all the fruit farmers. What is more wonderful to see than the lovely, dainty fruit blossoms splashed all through the Valley in the spring and, throughout the summer and fall, the ripening fruit hanging heavy on the branches. With the wonder of irrigation, the hills that were once covered with sage-brush and cacti now look like a veritable Garden of Eden.

BY-PRODUCTS

Customer: "If this hair grower is so good why do you sell it so cheap?"

Clerk: "Confidentially, we sell it at a loss because of the comb-and-brush business it brings in."

The Good Old Days

By EUGENIA FORCE

I DO not think I am failing in my respect to my Dad's memory by recalling an old and perhaps unique mishap which occurred in "them good old days" and in which the only part of him which was hurt was his dignity. When we arrived on our bushland homestead in Saskatchewan, the future farm site had to be cleared of sufficient poplars to make room for a rough shelter for our eight head of stock, and a log shack for the family.

It was in the beginning of November, so we could not be too fussy about the job. A summary protection against the fast approaching winter was essential. Consequently, stumps, several inches high were left standing here and there in the yard.

One day, that first winter, as I was in the house with mother, we were surprised to see Dad appearing at the door with a rather dirty face and a very dejected expression on his countenance as he blurted out a request for water and soap.

"What happened?" I asked. But he did not answer. We stood there slightly alarmed and wondering what it was all about. After washing his face carefully he proceeded to satisfy our curiosity.

He was in the habit of using the wheelbarrow daily to haul the manure out of the barn. It appeared that on this particular day he had placed a large dropping on top of the load to hold it in place. As he pushed the wheelbarrow he failed to notice that he was heading straight for a stump. The wheel missed the stump, but, alas, his foot did not, and as he was in a hurry to relieve himself of his heavy burden, he fell heavily forward, his face landing in the soft muck. He barely had time to twist his head around a bit to avoid a head-on plunge.

He told us to go and see for ourselves if we did not believe him, and true enough, the depression in the manure plainly bore the mark of a cheek bone, nose and general vague contour of a face.

As we stood there the funny side of the mishap took the better of us and we had a hearty laugh at Dad's expense and in which he soon joined us.

In later years, he liked to re-tell this adventure among many, to grandchildren who hardly know what manure is, any more.

Our Home Town

You call this place our home-town, now you want to go away. But if it is our home-town, please, darling, won't you stay. Our children all around us have settled down to live in homes we've helped them build up, their joy for us to give.

There's Danny and there's Linda, little Jim and Billie Joe, Very soon they would not know us, for 'tis strange how children grow. So no matter how you coax me, I think I'll have to stay. In this place you call our home-town. I can never go away.

We have been here in the good times, we have stayed here in the bad. Now with all these grand new gadgets, everyone is very glad; And the grass it looks much greener, as you look so far away. When you get there you will find it, only yellow, dried out hay.

Life is not a bed of roses and in future we must learn Strangers cannot make you happy. In our hearts old friends we yearn, So no matter how you coax me, I think I'll have to stay. In this place you call our home-town. I can never go away.

Let us keep ourselves contented, take for us a holiday. Come and go, just as you please, dear, in a happy sort of way. We'll come back and see the children, playing there upon the floor, And the folks here, in our home-town, laugh and talk with us once more. —By Sophia A. Kelk, 208 - 8th St. East, Saskatoon, Sask

SO YOU NEED GLASS

• AUTO GLASS • WINDOW GLASS • MIRRORS

We Carry a Complete Stock of Late Model Curved Windshields

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

AND MIRROR SHOP

226 - 228 — 7th Avenue E., CALGARY Phones: AM 2-1778 AM 6-2888



"WONDER" FULLY SUITED FOR MANY FARM AND BUSINESS NEEDS
BARNs • WAREHOUSES • MACHINE SHEDS • EQUIPMENT STORAGE
GARAGES • CROP STORAGE • FACTORIES • OFFICES • STORES

HEAVY 18 GAUGE STEEL - TWO TO THREE TIMES AS STRONG
AS MANY STEEL BUILDINGS YET COSTS NO MORE - EVEN LESS!
EASY, LOW COST ERECTION WITHOUT SKILLED LABOR OR SPECIAL
TOOLS. UP TO 100 FOOT CLEAR SPAN WITH NO TRUSSES OR
SUPPORTING COLUMNS. EASILY INSULATED.

RIBTOR

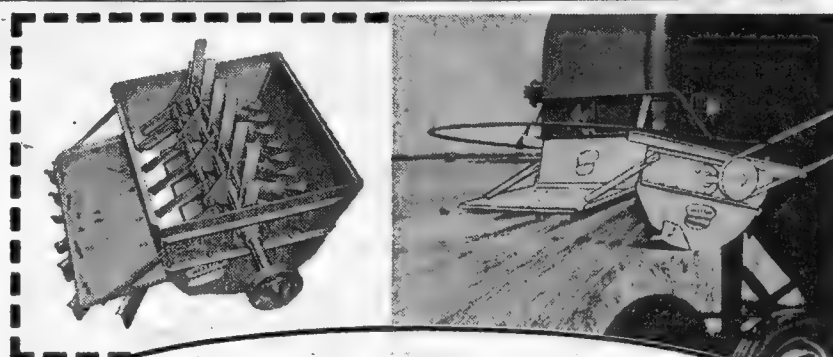
Manufacturing & Distributing Co. Ltd.

605 - 607 - 2nd AVE. E., CALGARY

ORDER NOW !!!

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



first with farmers everywhere!

this HESSTON Straw Chopper

easily chops
ANY straw

... CHOPS ... SHREDS STRAW
to short pieces. Often eliminates
one plowing or discing! Spreads
straw evenly, will not clog, easily
installed. Fits most combines.

YOUR COMBINE NEEDS HESSTON ATTACHMENTS



HESSTON QUICK CONCAVE and CYLINDER ADJUSTMENTS

Precision adjustment allows quick lowering and raising of cylinder or concave... both sides at same time... without stopping. Saves time and grain. Fits most combines.



HESSTON TANK LOADER and EXTENSION UNITS

Loads tank to full capacity... extension adds 14 bushels to tank capacity. Auger, driven by V-belt, mounted on sealed bearings. Fits most combines.



HESSTON RETRACTABLE FINGER AUGER

Prevents bunching of grain and slugging. Increases combine speed and efficiency. Silent operation. Fits IH, M-H, and CO-OP combines.



HESSTON CYLINDER V-BARS

Cut more acres... save more grain! Non-slugging for easier separation, smoother operation, more even feeding. Will fit most combines.



Send this coupon to HESSTON MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
500 King St., Hesston, Kansas

Send information on

- ☐ SELF-PROPELLED SWATH
- ☐ ROW-CROP LAYER
- ☐ STRAW CHOPPER
- ☐ RETRACTABLE FINGER AUGER
- ☐ PLATFORM EXTENSION
- ☐ STRAW SPREADER
- ☐ V-BARS
- ☐ FRICTION THROTTLE FOR IH, M and M
- ☐ QUICK CONCAVE and CYLINDER ADJUSTMENTS
- ☐ M-H BEATER SPROCKET
- ☐ TANK LOADER and EXTENSIONS

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

I OWN A _____

COMBINE _____

SAVE up to \$1.00 a bale on **TORO BALER & BINDER TWINE**

Toro is a first quality grade A fibre twine, manufactured to rigid standards, guaranteed knotless.

ASK YOUR DEALER
5th Successful Year!

SHANAHAN'S LTD.
VANCOUVER • EDMONTON
REGINA • WINNIPEG

**Dr. Larson's
PLASTIC
DEHORNER**

DOES NOT SMEAR,
RUN OR WASH OFF

Complete - scarifier and plastic
solution For 20-25 calves - \$2.50

At Your Store - **A-V-P
LIMITED**

DISTRIBUTORS

Our Two Imported Sows, COWSLIP 31st and COWSLIP 33rd, just farrowed with a total of twenty-five pigs, raising twenty-three. The sire of these litters is a litter mate to the Grand Champion at the Peterborough Show in Scotland. The dam of the sows was Padnell Cowslip 2nd which sold in Scotland for \$3,300.00 and her litter mate sold for \$5,400.00. When you purchase from us you get the best breeding stock that money will buy. Weanlings, four months old, six-month-old sows and boars, guaranteed in-pig sows, and serviceable boars for immediate delivery. Start with the Best. Catalogue.

**FERGUS LANDRACE SWINE
FARM**
FERGUS ONTARIO

NON-SLIP

CAT'S PAW

Rubber Heels • Soles

AT ALL FINE SHOE REPAIRERS

COPENHAGEN



**"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"**

The Upheaval In Western Farming

Good Markets are Still More Important than the Size of The Farms.

By GRANT MacEWAN

NEARLY everybody who talks publicly about agriculture reminds us of the impact of bigger and fewer farms. The small farmer is doomed to disappear in this new age of mechanization, we've been told, and bigger adjustments lie ahead in rural areas. The warnings appear to follow a conclusion that none but big farms can be efficient in production and the trend toward greater farm size and fewer farm people will continue.

Certainly, if farms continue to enlarge at the rate seen in recent years, the character of rural living will change until it bears practically no resemblance to that of other times. But one may be so bold as to suggest the possibility of a reversal in that trend, with the medium-sized, family farms regaining favor. The proverbial pendulum does have a habit of swinging one way and then the other.

The great agricultural upheaval began with the adoption of tractor power, extending to the average farm worker the capacity to cultivate far more land than was possible by his horse-driven predecessor. The changes produced by the tractor era were unmistakable — fewer and fewer workers per thousand acres of cropland; bigger and bigger grain farms to carry the increased investment in machinery. But does it follow that those trends toward bigger and fewer farms, so striking in these western provinces during the past 15 years, must or will continue? Actually, a hypothetical projection of the lines produced by the data of 1941 to 1956, would point to average farms of some 1,250 acres 75 years hence and farm population down to the point of total disappearance. That, of course, doesn't make sense at all and so we should consider either reversal or some levelling off in the trends, especially where diversified farming is carried on.

It may well be, if the sale of wheat is attractive, that the big and industrialized wheat farms will produce the cheapest cash grain, but for the operator who is attempting to maintain a healthy balance between cereals, forage crops and livestock, the medium-sized or family farm may yet offer the best security, soil welfare, national good and even general efficiency.

Decline in Farm Numbers

But back to the changes in recent years. Canada's count for June, 1956, showed 575,015 farms, a decline of 48,076 or seven per cent in the previous five years, with relatively little change in total occupied acreage. In other words, fewer people were farming the same amount of land and total output went up instead of down. Across the mid-western provinces in 1956, the 232,016 farms represented a six per cent decline in five years and an 18 per cent decline in the previous 15 years.

Canada was not alone in witnessing such changes. In the same 15 year period, the farm number in the United States fell by about 20 per cent and average size of farms increased by 15 per cent.

The average size of farms in these three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in 1956 was 546 acres, about one-third greater than in 1941. That is a major shift and could not be expected to pass without major adjustments within the industry. Saskatchewan's average of 606 acres per farm in 1956 was more than double the 293-acre average in 1911; likewise Alberta's 1956 average of 578

acres per farm, represented twice as big a unit as the 287-acre farm of 1911.

Quite obviously the changes noted have reduced the political strength of farming people. The relative size of the farm vote has been shrinking for many years. When the United Farmers of Alberta were carried to power in Alberta in 1921, more than half of the province's people lived on farms; today fewer than one-third are on farms. At the time of Confederation 90 years ago, 80 per cent of the Canadian people lived on farms. By 1941 that percentage was down to 27.4 per cent and by 1951 to a figure close to 20 per cent. That in itself is not surprising. In the United States the farm population is below 15 per cent and in the United Kingdom, below six per cent.

Further decline in relative voting strength can be expected by Canadian farmers — not necessarily because of further drops in farm population but because of big increases in industrialization and attendant growth of urban population. In the Province of Alberta for example, where the farm vote was for long a dominant factor, there are now more people living in 20 cities than on all of the nearly 80,000 farms and the farming population in relation to urban population is becoming a minority group. Moreover, there is no apparent reason for believing that the cities and towns will not continue to grow away from the rural areas in point of voting population.

Such growing disparity will bear disadvantages for farming people. Farmers never did receive their mathematical share of the national income and even though they recognize other compensating factors like security, a healthy working environment, independence, and a good place to raise a family, their hope of fair income would be better served if voting strength was maintained at an impressive level.

The Farm to City Movement

At the same time, it may be argued that urban and rural populations are always in balance — always have been in balance — whether on a 75-per-cent-25-per-cent division or 90-per-cent-10-per-cent break. Economic and other forces will do the balancing and much of the common oratory about young people leaving farms, will serve no practical purpose. Of course numbers of young people are leaving the farms as many have been doing throughout the years and making a contribution in some other aspect of national life. To the cities these young people from the farms have brought vigor and rejuvenation, and if the young person raised on the farm would be happier elsewhere, who would be so foolish as to restrain her or him!

It will always be more important that farming conditions are favorable for those who by choice remain to farm than that the farming population be bolstered with people who cannot be happy with that life. Moreover, as there has always been a certain drift from farm to city, to the distinct advantage of the latter, there has also been a smaller but perceptible drift from city to country — people whose considered choice is to leave the bright lights and paved streets and perhaps higher standard of comfort for the more natural life afforded by a farm. The man who is a barber because he wants to be a barber will probably be the best barber; and the man who farms by choice will probab-

ly be a success, regardless of his background.

And so if economics, the growth of cities, and personal preferences lead to a farm population of only 15 per cent of total in Western Canada, we might as well accept that balance as the one most appropriate. At the same time, we may hope that farming areas will never be depopulated to the point where rural character will be lost.

The Family Farm Is Important

We've heard suggestions about an order in which all farm operations will be conducted from homes in cities, towns and villages. In a strictly wheat economy, such could be possible and perhaps practical, but such a scheme makes no provision for feeding and caring for the sources of the nation's beef, pork and eggs. Unquestionably, the best farmer through the years has been a resident farmer and not necessarily a big farmer.

Those who contend that only the big farmers will survive are probably under the spell of wheat or some other one-crop type of farming. It is correct that the large and factory-like wheat farms will produce wheat more economically than the small wheat farm; but on those diversified farms where some cash grains are grown, where the coarse grains seeded in the interests of soil welfare and where manure is returned to the land, the family farm which furnished community character and a surplus of good citizens to rejuvenate the cities in other years, will continue to be agricultural cornerstones.

Another misfortune about the unending talk of big farms is the tendency to discourage young people who would wish to start on small ones, sensing the obvious financial difficulties in starting on big ones. Let's not overlook the possibility that, depending upon the way it is operated, a 160-acre farm can be a big farm. Those who can detach themselves from the idea of wheat farming will agree.

The Big, Little Farm

I said to an acquaintance who operates on 50 acres in Manitoba: "Now that your two boys are growing up, you'll be buying more land."

"No," was his reply, "The way we operate with pigs and cows and chickens, there'll be as much work on these 50 acres as my sons and I can handle."

Needless to say, that man is not a one-crop farmer. He and his sons are intensive operators and a 50-acre farm, organized to the family fancy, has been an efficient and profitable unit. The fact is, these friends are "big farmers" on 50 acres.

And so, before anybody says the operators on small and medium-sized farms are likely to be forced out of business, it would be well to analyze the circumstances in each case. The quarter-section wheat farmer is in an unfavorable position. There is little chance that he can compete with the big wheat farmer who uses help and machinery to better advantage and he'd be well advised to reorganize his farming enterprise. But the family-size mixed farm, where soil, crops and livestock occupy time and labor to good advantage, may still offer the best security and the best rural living along with a reasonable return.

At least we may draw this conclusion, that except in the areas pretty well limited to wheat, further enlargement of farms and attendant reduction of farm operators will not solve any farm problems without creating some bigger ones. Moreover, good markets are still more important than size of farm.

FARM NOTES

United States farmers have signed up to retire close to 20,000,000 acres from production of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco. Wheat acreage retirement is 12½ million acres. The cost of the entire program to the government is \$550 million.

Farmers in the prairie provinces plan to seed 19,259,000 acres to wheat this year, a drop of 1,371,000 from last year and the lowest acreage in 14 years. By provinces wheat acreage intentions: Manitoba, 2,050,000; Saskatchewan, 12,349,000; Alberta, 4,860,000.

Wool Production — 1956

DURING 1956 wool production in Canada totalled 8,079,000 pounds, little changed from 1954 and 1955 totals of 8,051,000 pounds and 8,041,000 pounds respectively. The 1956 average farm price of fleece wool, greasy basis, was 37.8 cents per pound, somewhat higher than the 35.3 cents per pound received in 1955. Total farm value of shorn wool production in 1956 was \$2,410,000, nearly 6 per cent above the \$2,277,000 of 1955.

Exports of Canadian wool during 1956 totalled 3,594,000 pounds, greasy basis, or 12½% above the 1955 export volume. Imports, too, increased, rising 8% to total 58,226,000 pounds. No data on wool inventories are available, but assuming no change in stocks domestic disappearance would amount to 62,711,000 pounds, 6% above the 1955 disappearance.

Table of production by provinces in 1956:

	Production in lbs.	Total Farm value.
P. E. I.	135,000	\$ 59,000
Nova Scotia	295,000	130,000
New Brunswick	224,000	99,000
Quebec	1,163,000	477,000
Ontario	1,528,000	596,000
Manitoba	177,000	58,000
Saskatchewan	667,000	227,000
Alberta	1,849,000	647,000
B. C.	334,000	117,000
Canada	6,372,000	\$2,410,000

The production of cleaner eggs will be easier if excessive moisture in litter is eliminated. More insulation in the hen house, proper ventilation and well-managed deep litter will result in fewer dirty eggs. Nests should be designed to hold at least three inches of litter, which will also provide a cushion against breakage. Any nest litter should, of course, be changed from time to time, and not more than five birds per nest is the recommended ratio.

The United Kingdom and Poland have signed a new trade agreement whereby Poland expects to ship the British up to 105 million pounds of bacon during 1957, as well as about 2,000,000 pounds of canned hams. The bacon shipments would be about equal to the amount the U.K. took from Poland last year.



Wade Bjork, Reno, Alberta, feeding lamb. Photo by Mrs. D. Sneddon, Reno.

By the end of 1937 it is estimated that 41,000 farms in Alberta will be supplied with electricity. The increase this year is estimated at 3,000.

Husky barley is the highest yielding under tests in the Peace River region. It has averaged 9 bushels higher than Olli but is 20 days later in maturing.

Winter crops have developed extremely well in France this year, and French farmers are planting more spring wheat. Based on the present condition of the crop, French wheat production will probably reach between 365,000,000 bushels and 440,000,000 bushels.

Last year the farmers of this country invested \$5,000,000 in weed destroying chemicals and saved \$56,000,000 in crops. — Supt. J. Stothard, Lacombe Experimental farm.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture states that the developing pattern of food production and distribution is toward fewer farm workers and more middlemen. However, the Department points out that the increased number of marketing workers are handling a greater volume of food per worker than in the past. More grading, sorting, transportation, refrigeration, packaging and processing operations account for the increased labor force required.

Ford Farm Almanac

John Strohm, an outstanding farm writer, is the author of the 1957 Ford Farm Almanac. This 176-page book is a compendium of interesting facts concerning farming, written concisely and arranged in convenient style.

While much of the material is more suitable to farming in the United States than in Canada, there is a lot of it that would be useful to farmers in this country.

There is considerable amount of practical information such as feed needed to put 100 lbs. of gain on cattle or hogs, guide to buying feeder cattle, hybrid vigor in poultry higher dairy profits, etc.

The book is well printed. There are pictures in color,

BUILT FOR THE WEST

BIGGEST!
The New International 650

BIGGER!
The New International W450

BIG!
The New International WHEATLAND SPECIAL

YOU BE THE JUDGE

THERE'S ONE BUILT FOR YOU. Regardless of your farm power problem, you can meet it exactly with a new International. Here's rugged, new working power and drive-easy handling to breeze through your big wheatland jobs.

Power put to better use... diesel or gasoline... to handle heavier loads faster... to save on manpower... to cut operating and maintenance cost every working hour... to give the operator a smoother ride and maximum protection. Talk it over with your IH dealer—he's an expert at fitting power to the job. Let him show you what makes Internationals the greatest tractors on earth. Let him demonstrate this in your own fields while YOU BE THE JUDGE.

YOUR IH DEALER IS THE MAN TO SEE.

New International 650

For the farmer who needs the BIGGEST tractor. Here's economical power combined with Hydra-Touch, double-disc brakes, optional power steering, ride-easy seat, big platform and full crown fenders.

New International W450

Just pull the TA lever for a power-boost of up to 45%—on-the-go. You get everything to speed your work and cut your costs in a 4 to 5-plow W450. You've never had such big power so easy to handle!

New International Wheatland Special — the tractor that is sweeping the West!

Built to power the operation of average-size prairie farms and save you real money. Priced at less money per horsepower than the famous International W-6. TA is standard equipment.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

By JOE BALLA

Writing On Stone — A Public Park

THE exact era of the entrance of the Indian into America is still shrouded in mystery and is by no means settled. So far as history and tradition goes, the Indian is usually related to the forging of the American west as roving bands of Red Men dedicated to fight against the intrusion of the white man. The Indians are also best remembered as roving bands of buffalo hunters, dwelling in teepees and agriculturally harvesting only the fruits and herbs as they were offered by Nature.

However they possessed many arts and among them were the extraction of war paints from certain plants and rocks, the tanning of deer hides and the manufacturing of mantle designs out of feathers.

The Indian attained his fame, not usually for the knowledge that he may have acquired, but for his cunning, skill and brave deeds on the battlefield.

Much of the true history of the Indian has been arosed with time, but there is a section of Southern Alberta that time has been rather unsuccessful at erasing. It stands as one of the last great land marks of North America, telling the story in the Indian's own hand writing and standing as a memento that once a fierce and proud race inhabited this section of land.

The section lies in the Milk River Valley, about 25 miles southwest of the town of Milk River or about 75 miles southeast of Lethbridge.

The district is known as Masinasin —Indian for Writing-on-Stone. Just

prior to the second World War the Alberta government began to take an interest in preserving the history and the folklore of the province.

Prior to this decision the several miles of strange rock formations along the banks of the Milk River in the Masinasin district had gone unnoticed. These strange formations made weird by their jagged and ruggedness, do not rise above the rim of the plateau as the valley that the river has cut is about three hundred feet in depth.

Most of the rocks are of sandstone and the hands of time and the weather has moulded them into many shapes that are grotesque, yet fascinating — taking on shapes of birds and animals with only a little stretch of imagination.

There are several kneeling camels and monstrous birds, huge holes through which birds fly, rabbits scamper and coyotes sit on their crest and howl, to give a spine-tingling sensation if one is ever out there alone at night. With a little more use of the imagination, one can see the ghosts of the whiskey traders and bad men gliding in and out of the caves as if they were searching for the fountain that could once again make them mortal.

Indian Pictographs

But the most interesting part of this part of the country that Nature has left untouched and unspoiled, are the hieroglyphics on the stones.

Major Fred Bagley in his story of

"The '71 Mounties", tells of seeing Indian pictographs painted on the rocks and cave walls near their camp in the Sweet Grass Hills. Most of the writings are carved into the rocks. Some of the rocks with the pictographs have crumbled. Some have the designs painted in a red pigment.

There are two distinct types of writing. One is believed to be much older than the other. One has its figures long and narrow, while the other has its figures rounder and plumper. The writings are mostly in groups and it is believed that each group has its own story to tell.

One seems to show a group of Indians setting out on a buffalo hunt. They were successful in the chase, but on the way home they were over taken by a blizzard. Indications are that they took shelter beneath the rocks, but the story is unfinished and belief is that all the Indians in that group perished in the blizzard.

Another story tells of famine striking the Indian band. One day a herd of buffalo appeared. In the herd was one fat animal. Two brothers of the band who were still strong enough to go out on the kill, both picked the same animal when they shot. Both brothers laid claim to the kill as both arrows found the same vital mark. Angered at each other, the brothers fought until one fell dead. The vivid drama is portrayed on the rocks with exactness.

Used by Rum Runners

Many archaeologists have visited

the site of these writings and strange rock formations. Some have concluded that an earlier race — more intelligent than the Indian passed through the province or perished without leaving much trace of their existence. However, crude moulded potteries and stone tools have been found in the vicinity of Writing-on-Stone.

More recent history of Writing-on-Stone shows that the caves were used extensively by the rum runners and whiskey traders. The vigilance of the Mounties caused many whiskey trader to take shelter in the caves. Partially decayed and petrified wooden containers, similar to those used by the whiskey traders have been found by inquisitive persons digging around.

The rugged beauty of Writing-on-Stone is awe-inspiring. The Sweet Grass Hills on the American side of the border form a background and stand guard over these picture rocks of the prairies.

On the 20th, this historical land mark will be officially recognized as a park. A drive spearheaded by the Writing-on-Stone local of the Farmers' Union of Alberta several years ago, will culminate with a ceremony which will include in part bringing members of the Blood Indian tribe to the spot where their fore-fathers, less than a century ago, were encountered in bloody battle with either Crees or white men.

Government officials will open the park, which will place it on future tourist maps as truly one of the most historic and realistic epics of a by-gone era that can still be visioned by man today.



The nurse is saving regularly
for a vacation trip

The father is saving for the things
a growing child will need

**Both have a
bank account — and
a purpose for saving**

Nurse and father both agree that some things are too important to leave to chance. So, like most Canadians, each uses a chartered bank for planned saving, making regular deposits to accomplish a definite purpose.

Your own savings plan may be a short-term, modest one — maybe a vacation trip, or new drapes for the living room. Or your goal may be long-range, like providing more security, greater comfort and independence for you and your family.

But whatever use you find for the money you save, you'll always be glad you saved it!

Save at a bank — millions do!

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY

Cockshutt Parts Depot

ON Tuesday, April 30th, Cockshutt Farm Equipment Limited officially opened its new parts depot at Regina. This arrangement is a departure from the system of supplying repair parts from the Cockshutt factory at Brantford. It will mean that repair parts will be shipped in carload quantities from Brantford. Parts for all Cockshutt machinery will be readily available and can be shipped to Western Canada destinations on short notice. There will be a complete stock at all times in the depot which

is located in the Cockshutt Branch on 1055 Broad Street and covers an area of approximately 20,000 square feet. Frank Usselman of Brantford is the newly appointed western parts manager. Cockshutt branch manager, Trueman Smith was in charge of arrangements for the opening. He was assisted by M. W. Reid, assistant Canadian sales manager and D. J. MacRae, Canadian parts manager both from Brantford.

Another example of marvellous equilibrium is a politician standing on his past record.

MANITOBA'S FARM PRODUCTION

Manitoba's agricultural production for 1956 had a net total value of \$238,838,000. The major contribution to this total came from field crops which were more valuable this year due to increases in wheat and oats production.

Field crops were valued at \$134,911,000 last year, and comparative figures show an overall increase in net return for 1956 of approximately \$35,000,000 compared to 1955.

Livestock marketings amounted to \$42,327,000; dairy products, \$25,049,000, and poultry products, \$23,611,000.

DEPRESSION PRICES — We sell cheap—save 75% — new and used tractor parts — 150 makes and models—1957 catalog ready — send 25c — refundable. **SURPLUS TRACTOR PARTS CORPORATION**, Fargo, North Dakota.

FREE—CANADIAN**STOCKMAN FARMER CATALOGUE**

36 Pages Crammed Full of Values!

— WRITE TO-DAY —

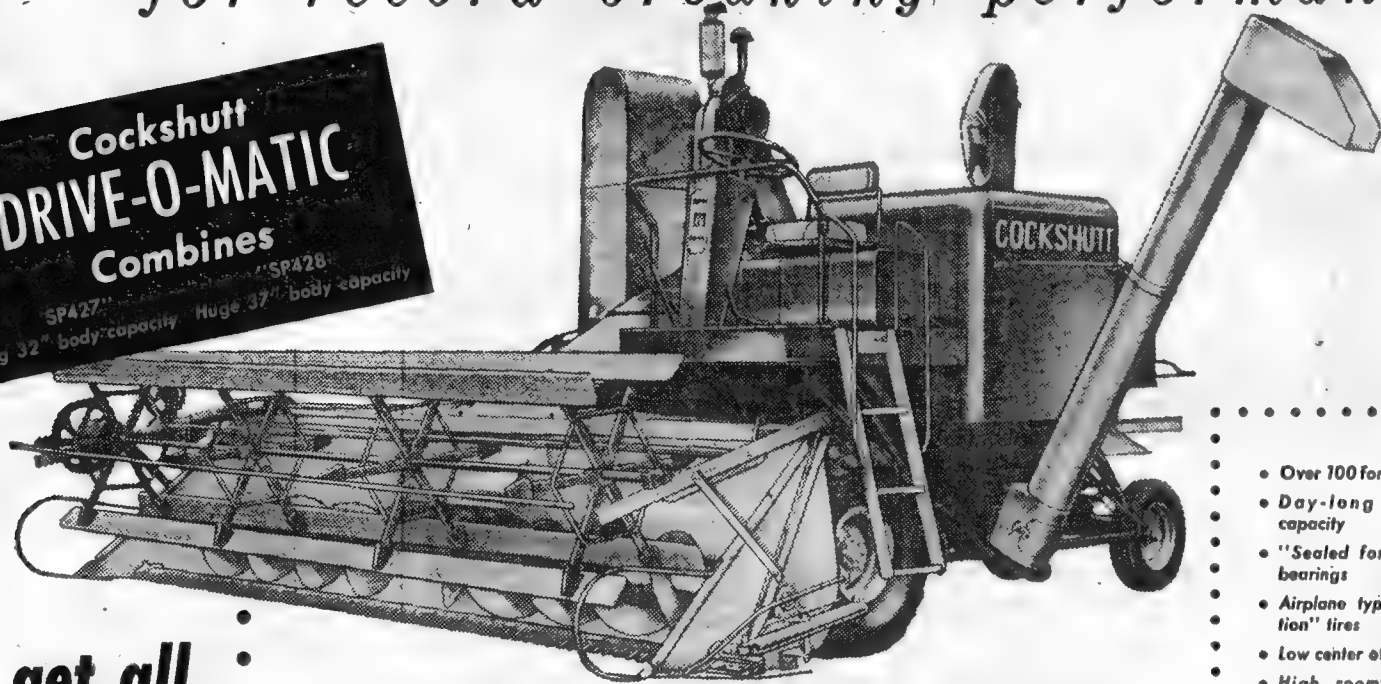
THE BIRT SADDLERY CO. LTD.

Dept. R, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba, Canada

Look to Cockshutt for record breaking performance



get all
the grain
your fields
can deliver



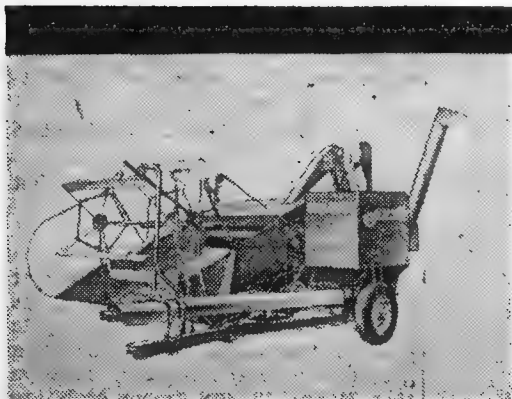
Cockshutt Drive-O-Matic Combines and unequalled grain saving performance go hand-in-hand. Superior control eliminates overloading, underloading, plugging... no matter how tangled or heavy the crop. Big threshing, separating and cleaning units deliver extra bushels from every crop.

And the Cockshutt Drive-O-Matic is so easy to operate. You sit high... up out of the dust zone. With over 100 speeds at the touch of your toe, effortless

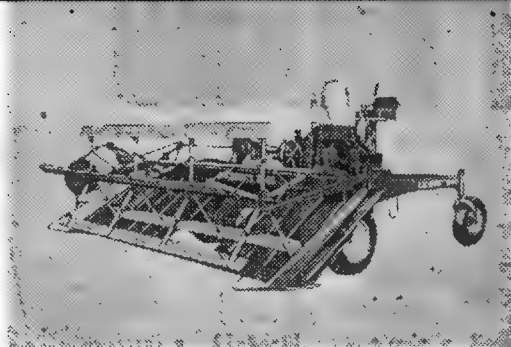
steering, big comfortable seat and bump cushioning low pressure tires, you'll operate your Cockshutt Drive-O-Matic with practically the same ease as your automobile. You adjust cutting height quickly and simply (from 1 3/4" to 33") with a new hydraulic header lift.

See and try the great new Cockshutt Drive-O-Matic Combine... it's designed to outperform, outclass all others in threshing, separating, cleaning and saving grain.

- Over 100 forward speeds
- Day-long fuel tank capacity
- "Sealed for life" ball bearings
- Airplane type "Flotation" tires
- Low center of gravity
- High, roomy operator platform
- Hydraulic header lift
- Stone trap protection
- Power saving live axle drive
- Optional Power steering

**"422" Greatest of pull type combines**

Biggest capacity in its class. 66" straight through body. 5610 square inches of separation area. 2960 square inches of cleaning area. Giant 4-riser straw rack. 26 bushel grain tank.

**"SP419" New Self propelled swather**

Speeds harvesting of all grain and grassland crops. Builds crisscross windrows that cure rapidly... are easy to pick up. 10', 12', 14', or 16' sizes. Hydraulic controls... TRIM steering... Spraying attachment.

Buy Canadian Buy Cockshutt

Cockshutt**Farm Equipment Ltd.**

Brantford, Canada

SPECIAL \$ \$ \$ \$ PURCHASE

FITS

- Massey-Harris 509
- All John Deere wide-level Discs
- IHC Discer & Ford

Alloy One-Way Discs 22"

Genuine Ingersoll one-way discs to fit 1" shaft.

- Alloy Steel
- Heat Treated
- Splendid Value

Reg. Price \$14.80

NOW ONLY \$6.95

Order Yours Today.

RIBTOR

605 - 607 - 2nd St. E., Calgary, Alta.

When And How To Do Pruning

By EL COLE

IT may take years for a tree or shrub to recover from an attack by an inexperienced person armed with a pair of trimmers or a pruning saw! Once a branch has been cut from a plant it cannot be put back on. So think carefully before pruning.

Why do we prune? We want to balance the amount of top growth to the root system; we rid the plant of branches that are diseased, insect infected or mechanically injured; we produce more abundant blooms and we keep the tree or shrub conforming to a desired shape.

When? Usually a shade tree can be pruned at any time of the year, but shrubs should be pruned in the spring. It is desirable to prune spring flowering shrubs just after blooming is finished so that the plant will grow

flower buds on the new wood before autumn. Those shrubs that bloom later in the season can be stripped of a generous portion of old wood, particularly at the base. This will tend to bring about vigorous new growth and blossom.

Special attention is required for certain trees and shrubs. Maples and birch trees "bleed" if pruned in winter or spring, and it is best to prune these later in the growing season. Lilacs, some spireas and honeysuckles bloom from buds formed the year before, and it is desirable to prune these just after blooming has been completed. The later blooming shrubs like Froebel Spirea, Shubby Cinquefoil and Philadelphus can be pruned in the spring, taking out a good quantity of the older wood. The decorative stem shrubs like Dogwood, Prunus

cistina and some willows can be pruned rigorously. This will induce new vigorous growth which is very desirable.

Methods to Use

Arthur Close, pioneer gardner of the Edmonton district who has sold shrubs and trees each spring at the City Market for the past twenty years, and who has a "green thumb", offers three rules for successful pruning: "Don't be afraid to prune. Once the decision is made, take out whole branches if necessary! Cut just above the bud — remove all suckers around base." And here thrown in for good measure are a few additional instructions: Use only sharp tools; prune when tree is first planted; never leave stubs when pruning; undercut all big branches before pruning; be sure the trunk is larger than the branches; prune so that the lowest branch is two or three feet from the ground.

Be careful when you cut off a large branch. Make an undercut a short space from the branch junction, and then a little further out an overcut. A slight pressure will snap off the branch. Then cut off shrub. The finished wound should be flush with the remaining branch, and should be formed to an oval shape with a smooth surface that the scar tissue can cover as easily as possible.

Do not cut off the tops of trees. Each kind of tree has its own beauty of form and shape; heavy pruning will shrink or destroy this. If there is not enough space to let the tree rise naturally, why not remove it and replace with a smaller variety that will fit?

It is usually not necessary to treat the small wounds caused to trees by pruning, as these will heal over quite quickly by themselves. Larger wounds require considerable healing time though, and should be covered with a coat of grafting wax, shellac or house paint.

If you are going to do some transplanting this spring, prune off the inevitable damaged roots just above the damage; at the same time remove as much of the top as the root area that has been lost. The main leader of a tree should not be cut, but in shrubs this does not matter.

There is a limit to which pruning can be carried without causing injury to the plant. The leaves manufacture necessary foods, and if too many stems are removed in one season, the whole plant may be weakened so much that it will fall an easy prey to disease and insect attacks.

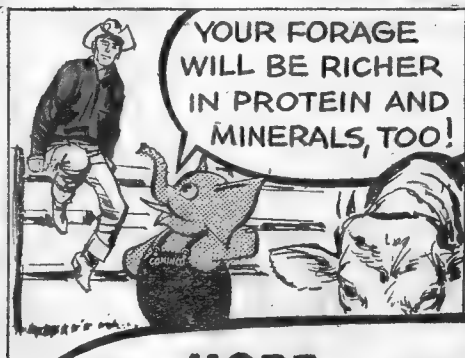
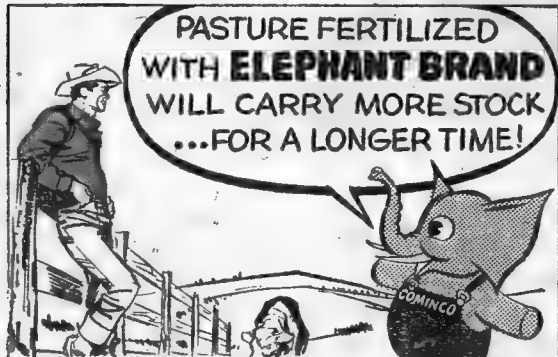
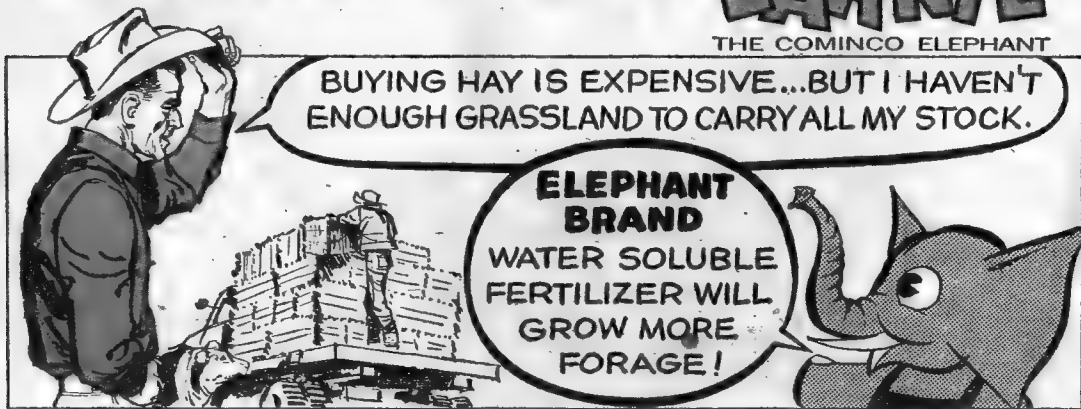
The Ten Commandments of pruning are:

- Thou shalt use only sharp tools.
- Prune when tree is first planted.
- Remember to cut above the bud.
- Never leave stubs when you prune.
- Undercut all big branches before pruning.
- Be sure that the trunk is larger than the branches.
- Remove all suckers around the base.
- Make sure branches are well separated up the trunk.
- Prune so that the lowest branch is two or three feet from the ground.
- Thou shalt not be afraid to prune; but remember the limitations!

Mr. H. T. Allen, a horticulturist at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, has some recommendations for apple growing that might save gardeners a good deal of trial and error. He says that Heyer 12 and Dolgo crab are most suitable for the area and can be highly recommended. Others that are proving hardy are Beauty and Bedford crabapple and Rescue apple-crab. The plumb variety Dandy is also proving hardy at Lacombe.

FERTILIZER TIPS from 'EARNIE'

THE COMINCO ELEPHANT



GET MORE FROM YOUR GRASSLAND...WITH

ELEPHANT BRAND

HIGH ANALYSIS FERTILIZERS

AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE . . .	11-48-0
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE-SULPHATE	16-20-0
AMMONIUM NITRATE-PHOSPHATE	27-14-0
AMMONIUM SULPHATE . . .	21-0-0
NITRAPRILLS (Ammonium Nitrate)	33.5-0-0
COMPLETE FERTILIZER . . .	10-32-10
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA (NH ₃) .	02-0-0



Get FREE copy of new 32 page illustrated brochure "Fertilizing Prairie Soils" Write Cominco Sales Dept. 1230 Tenth Avenue West Calgary, Alberta.

manufactured by **COMINCO**
THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Sales Offices: CALGARY • SASKATOON • WINNIPEG • TORONTO • MONTREAL • VANCOUVER

Loans For Young Farmers

THE Alberta government plan for setting up a \$2,000,000 revolving fund to provide loans for younger farmers seeking to buy land, provides for the following conditions:

Municipal councils must establish a Farm Purchase Board by applying to the government. The municipality will be responsible for 20% of any loss that may occur.

Loans are restricted to Canadian citizens or British subjects who have resided in the province for three years and are between the ages of 21 and 55 years; also who have at least three years farming experience.

The loan limit is \$7,500 at 5% interest repayable over 20 years. The land to be purchased must not cost more than \$25,000 and applicant must be able to put down 20% of the purchase price.

The land to be purchased must be of such quality as to be able to maintain the borrower on a good standard of living and pay off the loan in 20 years. The borrower must be a capable farmer.

This plan will be of assistance to a young farmer who may want to purchase his father's farm when the latter retires.

TRENCH SILOS

Leonard Blanchette, of Vimy, Alta., is sold on the trench silo, says J. M. Fontaine, district agriculturist for North Edmonton. Here's what this member of the Farm and Home Improvement Program in Sturgeon River Municipal District No. 92 has to report:

"I wouldn't do without grass silage nor would I go back to the old method

of haying. This new method of putting up my first hay crop has eliminated the danger of spoilage. It has assured me of a good feed supply and has saved me a lot of unnecessary work during winter months. The cattle self-feed themselves. The breeding cows eat the silage from one end of the silo and the fattening stock at the other. Never before, unless grain fed, have my cows come through the winter in such good condition."

Stockmen hesitate to graze pastures containing alfalfa because its presence increases the possibilities of bloat. To date bloat has not been a problem on dryland grass-alfalfa pastures at Swift Current. The one occasion when bloat occurred was when ewes were moved from dry feed to a lush second-growth intermediate wheatgrass-alfalfa field.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL

More than 65,000 heifer calves were vaccinated against Bang's disease in Saskatchewan during the past fiscal year, under the Provincial Agriculture Department's Calfood Vaccination program, according to Hon. I. C. Nollert, minister of agriculture. "This brings to 275,000 the number of animals vaccinated against the disease in Saskatchewan, most of which has been accomplished since the provincial program was started in 1951," said Mr. Nollert.

"In addition, more than 100,000 animals have been blood-tested for Bang's disease in the province during the year. Following tests, reactors are ordered slaughtered and the herd is retested to ensure that no animals have been infected in the interval."

BE SURE TO READ THIS . . .

SPECIAL NOTICE

REGARDING

Over-Quota Delivery Privileges

Over-Quota Delivery Privileges will be extended to purchasers of registered and certified forage and cereal seed and commercial forage seed.

Specified Acreage

Acreages of "Soil Improving" forage crops will be included in specified acreage total for general quota delivery purposes.

SO NOW'S THE TIME TO ORDER

CO-OP SEED

IT'S EASIER THAN EVER BECAUSE:

ASSISTANCE is afforded to purchase seed originally RECOGNITION of acreages in subsequent years towards delivery under quota system.

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION
SEE YOUR NEAREST A.S.G. SALES OFFICE
OR YOUR ELEVATOR AGENT

**ALBERTA SEED GROWERS
CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED**

10619 - 163 AVE., EDMONTON

Phone 48196

Now It Is Here—The ATTACHABLE STRAW and CHAFF BALER

Available for Almost Every Self-Propelled Combine.

THE PURCHASE PRICE IS LOW — THE VALUE IS HIGH

A BALE CARRIER which dumps the bales in lots of 6 or 8 in windrows, is now available. It will save you up to 90% of the labor costs of picking up the bales.

**FIELD TESTED
AND PROVEN
UNDER WESTERN
CONDITIONS BY
HUNDREDS OF CANADIAN FARMERS**

Don't Worry about winter feed for your livestock! Attach a WELGER BALER to your combine and have handy bales of feed from STRAW . . . CHAFF . . . LIGHT GRAIN and WEEDS usually spread in the fields. Economical . . . modern . . . easily attached to your combine, a new WELGER BALER will pay for itself in a short time.

**REMEMBER — ONLY EARLY ORDER CAN BE SUPPLIED
ORDER NOW TO MAKE SURE OF FALL DELIVERY
— YOU ALWAYS WIN — NEVER LOSE — WITH A WELGER STRAW
AND CHAFF BALER**

For full information and particulars, write to:

ALBERTA: ALBERTA ENGINEERING LTD. Box 789, Wetaskiwin, Alta.
SASKATCHEWAN: MILNE DISTRIBUTING LTD. 107 "C" Avenue South, Saskatoon, Sask.
MANITOBA: MID-CANADA MACHINE CO. 1000 Wall Street, Winnipeg 10, Man.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

The dairy industry is to receive additional price support to help maintain the present production of milk. The Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, has announced that the Support Board has been authorized to provide the support price for Canada First Grade dry skimmed milk on the basis of a price of 17 cents per pound for spray process and 14 cents per pound for roller process, f.o.b. storage at certain designated storage points throughout Canada.

Men who
think of tomorrow
practice moderation
today

The House of Seagram

Distillers since 1857



METHOXONE

MCP Weed Killer

Also Available
CHIPMAN
2,4-D
for WHEAT
and BARLEY

Tests show that on 160 acres of Oats, METHOXONE increases yields 15 bus. per acre... total cost \$60, extra profit over \$2,000. On 160 acres of Flax, yield increase of 5 bus. is common... total cost \$55, extra profit over \$3,000. Also excellent for killing weeds in early stages of Wheat and Barley.

TREAT EARLY to get these Results!

CHIPMAN CHEMICALS LIMITED

Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Saskatoon • Edmonton

CHIPMAN

Agricultural Chemicals

Wool Co-op Report

CANADIAN Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., in business since 1918, enjoyed another successful year in 1956. The financial statement presented to the annual meeting showed an operating surplus for 1956 as \$30,280.46. After deducting \$3,500 for income tax and \$6,803.50 for interest at 5% on capital stock, \$18,000 was allocated for patronage dividends to 1956 shippers and shipping associations. This will be distributed with settlements on 1957 consignments. Total assets as at Feb. 28, 1957, were \$634,250.98.

W. H. J. Tisdale, general manager, gave an outline of the world wool situation. In 1956 the world used 2,830,000,000 lbs. of wool and production was around 2,862,000,000, only 32,000,000 more than wool consumption.

Canada is lagging away behind in sheep and wool production. Last year production of wool in this country was only 6,372,000 lbs., while domestic disappearance was 62,711,000 lbs. The shearable sheep population was only 875,000, far out of line with domestic requirements and with progress being made in other countries.

Notwithstanding the encroachment of synthetic fabrics, wool is holding its own in the fabric field and the demand throughout the world is increasing. Wool is one product of farms and ranches for which there is a steadily increasing demand with no unwieldy surpluses. The Canadian market for wool is increasing at the rate of 4% a year.

S. J. Chagnon, assistant deputy minister of agriculture for Canada, in addressing the convention, suggested that much marginal land now in crop production could provide a special place for sheep, which make better use of such areas than do all other livestock.

The Canadian Wool Growers' Co-operative follows a policy of uniform grading and orderly monthly marketing and wool producers are assured of good service and satisfactory returns. The Co-op has marketing connections in other countries and enjoys a good reputation.

The officers: President, John Wilson, Jr., Innisfail, Alberta; 1st Vice-president, Geo. C. Hay, of Kamloops, B.C.; 2nd Vice-President, Wilfrid Shields, of Caister Centre, Ont. Executive: D. E. McEwen, of Byron, Ont.; N. G. Bennett, of Bury, Que.; L. R. Jensen, of Magrath, Alberta.

George E. O'Brien is chief executive officer; W. H. J. Tisdale is general manager, and W. S. Benson, of Lethbridge, associate manager.

Scottish Agriculture

THE annual Farming Digest and Agricultural Directory of Scotland, published by Mearns' Agricultural Publications, Majestic Bldg., 7-9 Union Row, Aberdeen, Scotland, contains an amazing amount of information, not only on agriculture in that famous land, but also of a general nature with an appeal to farmers in other English-speaking countries.

Of particular interest is the breeds section which deals with livestock, and also farm mechanization, increased production and a variety of other

YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY LANDRACE, why not now? They are the best breed of bacon hog. We have some of the finest imported stock that money will buy. Weanlings, and four-month-old sows and boars at prices you can afford to pay. Immediate delivery. Folder.

TONRA STOCK FARM

R.R. No. 3, HOLLAND CENTRE, Ont.

subjects of particular interest to agriculture.

This standard reference book on Scottish agriculture is edited by an authority, William MacDonald. The following quotation is from page 9: "War, navigation and commerce can never dispeople a wise nation whose agriculture flourishes in full vigor."—Canon Harte.

Plan 'Hopper Campaign

A SERIES of public meetings has launched this year's battle against the grasshopper in Manitoba. That province is expecting its heaviest infestation since 1950, in some 50 municipalities stretching across a fifty-mile area from Neepawa south-east to Emerson.

Campaign director H. E. Wood, agricultural consultant for Manitoba, says that under the planned control measures, farmers will be re-imburshed at the end of the season to the extent of 50 per cent of their costs above the first ten dollars. Poisons available from local dealers are dieldrin, aldrin, heptachlor and toxaphene which, when mixed with water, can be used in a weed sprayer. This, said Mr. Wood, is much more effective than using poison bait distributed by hand, and the new poisons are better.

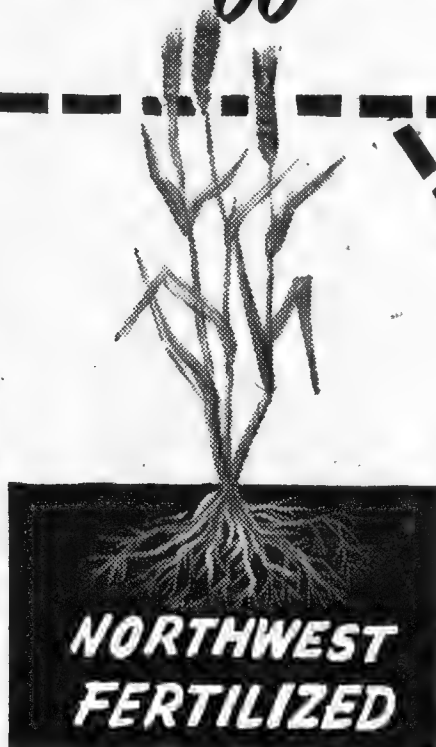
Farmers can spray their infested areas in a few hours. Mr. Wood said that with early spring, 'hoppers can be expected to put in an appearance around May 24th, and the best time to spray is very soon after hatching. This can be determined by digging into pastures, headlands, alfalfa and stubble land, drift ridges and road allowances, where they are concentrated. A second application is sometimes necessary. He suggested also that dairy cows be kept off the sprayed pasture for about a week.

Fertilizer Applications

Dr. C. F. Bentley, the associate professor of soils at the University of Alberta, has some timely spring tips on fertilizer application. He recommends nitrogen for grasses and phosphorus for legumes as the general hay and pasture fertilizer. He points out that phosphates are very important for grain crops in all zones except the brown soil zone, and an increased rate of fertilizer application is needed for grain over pasture crops. Dr. Bentley says that broadcast application of the nitrogen fertilizers are becoming increasingly popular, although phosphate fertilizers should not be broadcast because they do not wash down into the soil and therefore dissipate before being put to effective use. He also says that nitrogen fertilizers on combine fields and on hay or pasture crops may be applied in either spring or fall, but again phosphate fertilizers are the exception. Chemical changes make the phosphorous unavailable to the crops after a few months contact with the soil, and it should therefore be placed with the grain at seeding time. This also helps weed control.

Although nitrogen is the primary need on grasses, the fertilizer applied should also contain some phosphorous, says Dr. Bentley, and he suggests ammonium-nitrate-phosphate 27-40-0 at 100 to 200 pounds per acre. Ammonium 11-48-0 at 50 to 100 pounds per acre is recommended for straight legume hays except in the grey-wooded soils, and for mixed grass-legume fields, 16-20-0 at 100 to 200 pounds per acre. The latter is also recommended for legumes in the grey-wooded soils. As well as nitrogen and phosphorous, it contains 14 per cent sulphur, an element needed on many Alberta grey soils for the successful growth of any legume.

See the difference ...



Healthier Crops Earlier WITH **NORTHWEST**

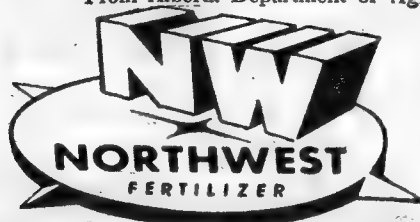
Maintain good soil . . . improve fair soil . . . regenerate poor soil the way Prairie University tests in both Alberta and Saskatchewan have proved to be most effective. More than 100 separate investigations showed typical increases of five to nine bushels per acre! Profits on cost of fertilizers averaged up to **three times** outlay! Tests covered varying types of soils. In addition crops showed stronger starts, sustained growth, better health, with greater resistance to weeds, insects and disease. The comparison? **Identical crops in the same fields without fertilizer!**

Prove the value of NORTHWEST Fertilizers yourself! Ask your local agriculturist to check your soil. Then, **make up** deficiencies with free-flowing NORTHWEST low-moisture Fertilizer. Drill NORTHWEST Fertilizer with your seed and this Fall count your profits!

Average Wheat Yield Increases on Summerfallow in Alberta, 1941-1955

CROP	No. of Tests	Rates of 11-48-0 per acre	
		Increase in Yield Bushels per Acre 25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Black and Black Transition (Central Alberta)	63	5.7	7.9
Dark Brown and Thin Black	86		9.3
Average for	149 tests	6.4	8.7

From Alberta Department of Agriculture "Fertilizers in Alberta", 1956



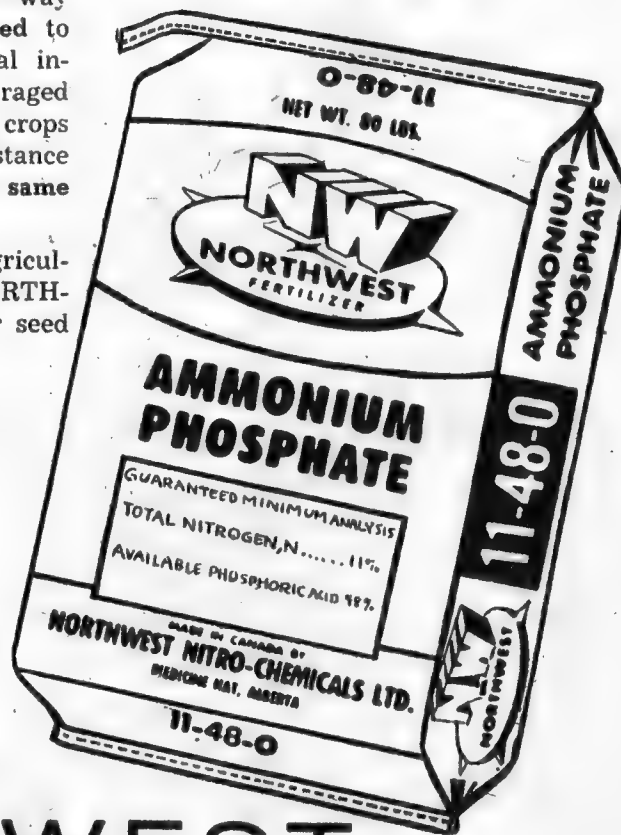
NORTHWEST

Nitro-Chemicals Ltd.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA, CANADA

DISTRIBUTORS:

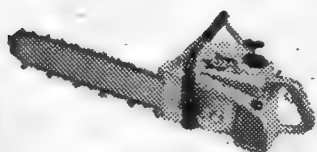
• THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY (1943) LIMITED • UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED • PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
• FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED • CANADA PACKERS LIMITED • NATIONAL GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED



For seed production on black, greyish black and grey soils, grasses should have 150 to 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate or two to 500 pounds of ammonium sulphate, applied in September. On the brown and dark brown soils the rates should be 60 to 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 100 to 500 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre.



**New
McCulloch Saw
Terrific Buy
For Farmers**



Introduction of McCulloch's new low priced D-33 Chain Saw means great news for farmers! Now for the first time a top quality chain saw is available at a mail order price! Built to rugged McCulloch quality standards and backed by nation wide service facilities... the fast cutting direct drive D-33 incorporates many features normally found only on more costly equipment; automatic clutch, automatic kickproof rewind starter, lightweight magnesium die casting and the famous McCulloch ignition and fuel systems! All this, plus the advantages of a power unit that will accommodate the complete line of McCulloch money making attachments... brush and weed cutter, all purpose auger, earth drill and snow blower. The D-33 is a versatile farm helper that will really pay off! Cash price of the saw \$239.00 with 18" blade and chain or \$48.00 down and twelve monthly payments of \$18.61 including one year's all risk insurance and finance charges. Provincial sales tax extra where applicable. Order directly from McCulloch of Canada Ltd., Dept. 15, 220 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Unit will be delivered and serviced by your local dealer. Offer good for a limited time only... send your check today.

The Farm Garden In Springtime

By LEONARD N. COOPER

UNTIL the last few years the farm wife has been at a disadvantage compared to her town sister when it comes to growing flowers and vegetables, but the coming of electric power to many farms has meant water "on tap" and the farm garden can now be watered during dry periods. I know the labour it takes to carry water so that seeds will germinate and when transplanting young plants during dry periods they must be watered in to keep wilting to the minimum. A plant that wilts too long takes longer than it should to take hold of the soil and grow. We find it a good practice, when planting in rows, to give a good soaking when the row is finished. A watering rose attached to the hose pipe does an efficient job. These roses can be purchased and all that is necessary is to solder the female part of the hose connection to it. Watering young plants in this way you are able to soak the earth around the plants for a small distance and the evaporation of the moisture does reduce the temperature immediately around the young plant and wilting is reduced. For a day or so they are bound to look a little soft but a slight misting with the hose nozzle helps and in two or three days they stiffen up and look quite happy in their new surroundings. If you are planting in blocks, don't plant too much before you turn on the water.

There is one great difference between the farm garden and the city one. You are not short of good soil and animal manure. You have no neighbors to complain to the health department when you spread manure over your land, as if the odor of manure is harmful to the human being. I enjoy to smell a pile of horse manure fermenting, especially on a frosty morning. It gives me a good appetite for breakfast.

Fresh and half rotted manure should be turned under during the autumn but thoroughly rotted is best applied in the spring. It is surprising how much rotted manure can be applied to land even before young plants are harmed.

The Best Source of Humus

Of the farm manures, cow has the least percentage of total nutrients being 0.90% when fresh; hog, fresh, 1.24%; horse, fresh 1.39%; sheep, fresh, 1.53% and hen dung, fresh, 4.02%. Using cow manure as the basis of application you must use just one quarter as much hen dung as you would cow. In my opinion manure is still the best source of humus. In it there are hormones and enzymes besides hosts of bacteria, and of course the three main fertilizer elements—nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, together with the following trace elements—Boron, Manganese, Cobalt, Copper, Zinc and Molybdenum. Today we are hearing so much about our soils being depleted of the trace elements and we are having to replace them by added various chemical compounds to the soil. Possibly years ago when we had less land under cultivation and with our continual addition of manure to our land we were able to replace them.

To get good crops of flowers and vegetables the texture of the soil must be friable. A soil that bakes hard and is of a heavy clay nature is hard to work and never produces to the full. It might hold moisture but there is not sufficient aeration for a very active root growth. To lighten it down we must have humus of some kind. Rotted vegetation

from a compost pile is very valuable but it has not the same effect on the soil as manure. The natural resins in the manure seem to clump the clay particles together giving a condition where there is better percolation of water and oxygen enters the soil much easier. Without a good supply of this gas to the roots we cannot expect healthy plants. If a soil is on the light side cow manure is the best to use, if heavy a manure with plenty of straw in it is to be preferred. I have no doubt you have read and heard that soil should be left rough in the autumn so that the frost will break it down to a fine tilth. This is only half true. Land deficient in humus is scarcely acted on, humus from the compost pile added shows a little improvement in texture but soil mixed with manure and left in a pile all winter, by spring had the condition we want. Best of all after two years use in greenhouse benches it retained its texture. I did this research a few years ago and this is the first time I have reported my findings.

Bedding Plants

By this time most of the small vegetable seeds should have been sown. Unless you have raised your bedding plants you will be buying them in baskets. One word of advice when buying bedding plants. Select plants that are of sturdy growth and well grown. Refuse those that are in flower. They take a long while to grow away when transplanted and after you have cut off the first flower there is a long wait for the next to appear. To get flowering plants to bloom in a small container they must be in a root bound condition and lacking food. I explain it this way to the amateur—the plant says to itself "I am hungry because I am starving and unless I am moved from this container I am going to die, so I must hurry up and flower, produce seed before I die so that future generations of my kind will be assured." I once saw giant asters which had been left in a box all the summer. They could have grown, under proper care, to a height of 3 feet with flowers six inches across. In the box they were only six inches high and flowers one inch across, yet they set seed and it ripened to a slight extent. Next year the seed germinated very poorly and what plants did survive grew under good conditions to normal height and size of flower.

Stocks give a delightful perfume to the garden but if you buy long drawn out plants they will never be a success. They develop what is called "collar hardness". They grow in a spindly way for a while, become very hard at ground level and finally rot and die. The best strains of stock will only give you about 55% doubles the rest are singles. The double flowerer is the male and the singles produce the seed. There is a variety now, which was produced in Denmark a few years ago, in which you can separate the singles from the doubles almost as soon as the seedlings have fully developed their first leaves. Those whose leaves are dark green will be singles and the light coloured leaves will be doubles on maturity. I think we were the first to grow them on this side of the Atlantic and we grow them still. One of the most useful border flowers for the farm garden is the *Dimorphotheca*, common name Star of the Veldt. Buy the *Aurantiaca* Hybrids. This is a mixture of gold, apricot and orange shades. It must be planted in full sun because the flowers close

(Continued on page 25)

The Canadian production of cheddar cheese during 1957 is expected to reach about 84 million pounds—about the same as last year.

RUPTURE-EASER

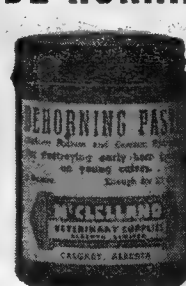
T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. (A Piper Brace Truss)



Pat'd. 1954

A strong, form-fitting washable support. Back lacing adjustable. Snaps up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No steel or leather bands. Unexcelled for comfort. Also used as after operation support. For men, women, children. Mail orders give measure around lowest part of abdomen and state right or left side or double. We prepay postage except on C.O.D.'s.
PIPER BRACE (CANADA) Dept. FR-57,
1242 McGill College Ave. Mon real 2, Quebec

DE-HORNING PASTE



This paste has been used extensively by stockmen for the past number of years with great success. Just apply paste to horn button with a knife or small piece of wood; 2 oz. jar will do up to 30 to 40 head.

2-Oz. Jar

50c

DYO-STREP

(For Calf Scours)

A new and very effective remedy for diarrhea and scours in calves, colts, and young pigs. Contains dihydrostreptomycin 200 mgms. per ounce, kaolin, potassium chlorate and pectin with para-hydroxy benzoate as preservative.



8 Ozs. \$1.50
16 Ozs. \$2.50

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE



611 - 8th Avenue East,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

Pump Handle Pete

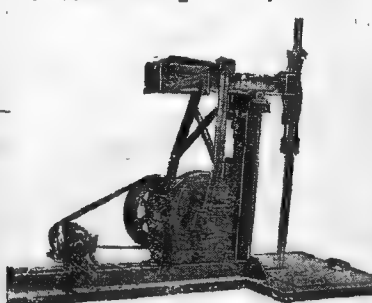


Says:

"A
JENSEN
gives you WATER
INSURANCE"

A Jensen Jack costs little to buy and operate; easy to install and counter-balance. Engineered with few moving parts and gives trouble-free service.

Priced as low as \$168.00



Mail this Advertisement with your Name and Address for Full Particulars.

MCPHERSON & THOM
LTD.

802-11th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta
8th Ave. & St. John St., Regina, Sask.

TWELVE RULES FOR TIRE CARE

1. Inflate tractor tires to recommended pressures for smoother starting, acceleration and wheel rotation, and greater comfort.
2. Check tire pressure regularly twice a week.
3. Attend to cuts, and remove stones, etc., as soon as possible.
4. Tires on a standing tractor should be protected from sunlight.
5. Add weights when ploughing, either in the form of wheel weights, or liquid or both.
6. Avoid oil, petrol and paraffin; wipe off oil from tires with a dry rag, sawdust or sand.
7. Avoid sharp impact with stones, banks, etc.
8. Avoid high speed and both extreme acceleration and braking on the road.
9. Store spare tires in a cool, dark place.
10. Always use valve caps.
11. Always inflate to 35 lbs. pressure when refitting a tire, then reduce the pressure to that required.
12. When fitting or removing a tire from its rim use smooth-edged tire tools which will not damage the tire.

(Continued from page 24)

on dull days and if planted even in part shade they close. It stands dry conditions and in the autumn 10 degrees of frost do not seem to harm it. Fifteen degrees of frost will kill it. It was brought from its native habitat, the veldt of South Africa, about 30 years ago to England and we have grown it in Alberta ever since. It is a little late to sow seed now, if you cannot obtain plants, but late sown seed under protection and transplanted when the young plants are about three inches high will give a good show towards the end of the summer but of course not so good as if you sow on May 2nd as we do.

The Time to Plant

All across the prairies I think the end of May or the first week of June is about right to set out annuals. We can get a late frost which can do a lot of damage to tender varieties. The Government of Alberta issues a Horticultural Guide Book and I assume the Governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba do the same. If you have not a copy send for one. You will find it very helpful as to varieties which will give satisfaction in your district. The Alberta book lists the various zones of the Province giving the frost free days which can be expected. This is very important, especially if you are growing corn. For example if your district can only expect a period of 112 frost free days you must grow the early hybrid varieties. Many catalogues give the maturing days of vegetables. If you are sowing seed the number of days refers to the date you sow. If transplanting, the days from setting out the plants to maturity. These periods have been worked out in places where they have a long season compared to us and a night temperature of 60 degrees and over for a reasonable period. If you live in a district where the night temperature drops to 50 degrees you will find a 60 day corn will take 90 days to mature. In such areas Gold Mine and Improved Spangcross will give you satisfaction in the average summer.

Cauliflower has not a very high content of vitamins compared to other vegetables but they are a pleasant one to add variety to our diet. If you sow an early variety such as Early Snowball in boxes about the 26th of May and plant out when the plants are about 3-4 inches high you can cut nice heads in late August and early September.

Colorful "Frenchy" Reviere

By C. FRANK STEELE

NO section of the West has presented more colorful characters than Southern Alberta, men from many lands who have had their entrances and their exits leaving the generations of the future with stirring history and in some cases legends glowing with human interest.

One of these striking characters was the late Henri Armous Revieres, who spent more than 60 of his 89 eventful years in the picturesque Pincher Creek country, where the Rockies meet the plains.

He was born in Brittany of French and American parents and was educated at a French Naval school. It was just to be expected that he would go to sea. This he did at an early age. Later, he settled with his parents in the Southern States. But he did not remain in the lush "Deep South" with its cotton plantations and colored folk. He headed north and west, his itchy feet carrying him to San Francisco in its boom days, and then to Montana, where Henri had ambitions to become a cowboy.

He punched cattle in Montana and in 1883, during the beginning of the Golden Age of ranching in this country, came to Alberta. He was a ranch hand on outfits around Calgary, and at one time was captain of one of the big round-ups on the Bow river.

Henri later drifted into the fascinating southwest, finally settling near the headwaters of Pincher Creek, one of the many streams flowing out of the eastern slopes of the mountains. He was a partner of the late John Herron, early mountie, stockman and later member of parliament. They raised Clydesdale horses.

But the call of the trail was still strong and Henri headed north, to the Far North, making a study of the Indians and their customs and ways. He was an Alberta game guardian from 1911 to 1928, which brought him in close contact with the wanderers of the wilds.

Reviere eventually became a big game hunter and mountaineer, a master of snow dogs and the best way to handle them. Of an imposing bearing, Henri stood six feet four, and cut a real swath in Pincher Creek, driving his six-dog team through the streets of the old frontier town.

"Frenchy" Reviere eventually found himself famous. Hollywood heard of the photogenic Alberta outdoors man and attracted him to the studios. And he starred in a Hollywood production with Strongheart and Lady Silver, two famous studio dogs. He also had a part in other pictures, among them, "White Fang", and was for a time employed in Hollywood as a technical expert where his knowledge of dogs and wild life proved invaluable to producers. Directors often consulted him.

He always wandered back to the foothills that he loved. To him the hills and mountains were a passion and for years he was a familiar figure in Waterton Lakes National Park. He knew the famous "Kootenai" Brown, that strange, cultured Englishman, first Waterton white settler, trader, squaw man and "father" of the scenic playground of the southwest — Waterton Lakes National Park. Both of these old mountain men dressed in the colorful garb of their day.

With his passing about a year ago, the West lost another interesting character of the old days. At his request these simple words were inscribed on his headstone: "The trails that knew him, shall know him no more."



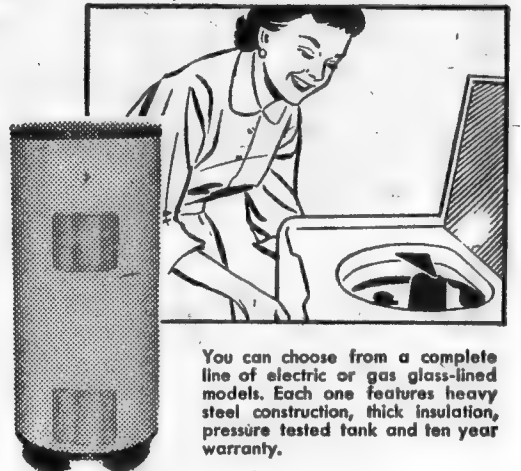
You'll never forget the happy day you installed these
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
units for easier living

RUNNING WATER
with a
Fairbanks-Morse
Automatic
Water System



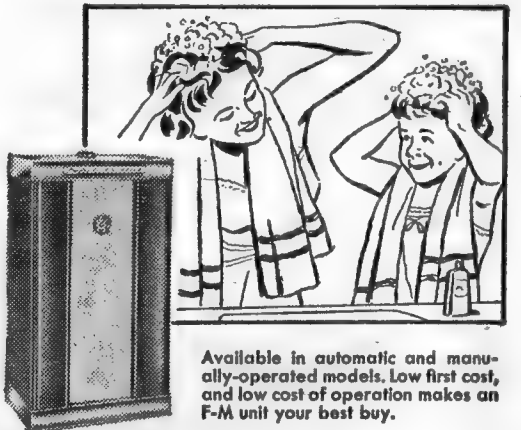
There's a capacity rated F-M System to supply the water needs of every home or farm. Economical to install and operate... sturdily built for trouble-free service.

HOT WATER
with a
Fairbanks-Morse
Glass-lined
Water Heater



You can choose from a complete line of electric or gas glass-lined models. Each one features heavy steel construction, thick insulation, pressure tested tank and ten year warranty.

SOFT WATER
with a
Fairbanks-Morse
Automatic
Water Softener



Available in automatic and manually-operated models. Low first cost, and low cost of operation makes an F-M unit your best buy.

Have the comfort and convenience of "ALL THREE"

You can have all the wonderful advantages provided by these Fairbanks-Morse units for easier living at a surprisingly low cost. Installation is easy and F-M experience in building mechanical equipment assures many, many years of trouble-free operation. Service and parts are always available from branches in principal Canadian cities.

See your F-M dealer or mail this coupon for full information on these and other F-M quality products.

- ☐ WATER SYSTEMS
- ☐ WATER HEATERS
- ☐ WATER SOFTENERS
- ☐ LIGHT PLANTS
- ☐ SPACE HEATERS
- ☐ SUMP PUMPS
- ☐ LAWN MOWERS

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited
980 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

Please send me information on the items I have checked.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

Final Payment

Final payments to all members based on the dollar value of their sales in 1956 to this organization have been set by your Board of Directors at 2.1%. Each member received the full market value of their produce at the time of delivery and now a further sum totalling 2.1% of the total dollar value of their products has been added to our members' equities.

During 1956 cheques were issued to the estates of 154 members who had passed away. These cheques were for the full payment of their equities without discounts for pre-payments.

In addition a further 192 cheques were sent to members who had reached the age of 70 years and had retired from active farming. These cheques were for varying amounts and the largest of them being for \$2,281.26. Your Board of Directors have set aside the sum of \$55,000 for 1957 to prepay the equities of members who will reach the age of 70 years and have retired from active farming and to pay out the equities to the estates of those members who pass away.

May we remind all members of the importance of having their pass books kept up-to-date. Has your book gone in to Red Deer this year?

The action of the Directors in being able to declare the above final payments must be appreciated by our members, especially when it is realized that the full market price was paid on deliveries made to our plants without deductions, so that the addition of 2.1% of their value is a welcome extra payment placed to your credit.

Your Products

Our members can do a great deal to still further increase the amounts of these extra payments by demanding Alpha Brand Products when shopping.

All Alpha Brand and Farm Gold products come from your own farms and when you buy them you are helping yourselves and strengthening your own organization.

We manufacture and distribute for you the following products, sold under the Alpha Label:

EVAPORATED MILK FLUID MILK BUTTER
JERSEY ICE CREAM
LIQUID AND CREAMED HONEY and
POULTRY PRODUCTS Sold under our
FARM GOLD LABEL.

When you shop insist on Alpha and Farm Gold quality products and ask your friends to do the same.

32nd Annual Meeting

DATE: June 18th, 1957.

PLACE: Red Deer.

LOCATION: United Church Auditorium, Ross St.

TIME: Business Sessions, 9:30 a.m.

BANQUET: At the Holiday Inn, Ross St., 6:30 p.m. (Just east of the United Church).

GUEST SPEAKER: Mr. Martin J. Marshall, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Edmonton, Alta.

ALL MEMBERS ARE WELCOME AT BOTH THE BUSINESS SESSIONS AND THE BANQUET.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

"OWNED BY THE PEOPLE IT SERVES"



DAIRYING

That Export Butter Deal

IN an editorial opposing the action of the federal parliament in providing additional powers to farm marketing boards, The Edmonton Journal stated that the Agricultural Prices Support Board had sold Canadian butter to countries behind the Iron Curtain at 18c a pound.

That statement is not true. The Board sales were made on the basis of 37c to 39c a pound and between 9 and 10 million pounds were so disposed of, the prices obtained being going world prices at that time.

Canada is not an easy country in which to develop a thriving dairy industry. Our dairymen, having to house and feed their cattle for a considerable period of the year, cannot compete with the dairy industries of New Zealand, Australia or the Scandinavian countries of Europe.

At the same time the production of milk in substantial volume is a vital necessity in Canada. The people of this country, and particularly the young folks, need plenty of milk. The production of milk and butter go together.

The federal government, recognizing the situation, placed a floor price of 58c a pound for butter. The Agricultural Prices Support Board has handled 140,000,000 pounds in the process of price maintenance. But the dairy industry has been maintained, production has been ample, and, with increasing population, it is reasonable to anticipate that any surpluses will be needed. The deal made with the Eastern European nations got rid of a burdensome supply in the autumn of 1955.

Canadian exports of dairy and pure-bred cattle to the United States during 1956 were 45,348, an increase of 15%.

Sales of milk off farms in England and Wales totalled 1,745 million gallons in 1955-56, of which 77% was sold on the liquid market. Milk sales have risen from 3 pints per person per week pre-war to 5 pints by 1954.

Pietje Inka Heilo, a pure-bred Holstein, owned by Arrowsmith Farms, Hilliers, B.C., has recently completed an exceptionally large R.O.P. test. Starting as a nine-year-old, she gave, in 305 days, on twice-a-day milking, a total of 23,120 lbs. milk containing 800 lbs. fat.

New Zealand is going to spend a million dollars in advertising its butter around the world. Half of this money will be spent in the British market where current butter prices are low, and the rest will be scattered in potential market areas, likely in-

cluding Germany. Denmark has been competing with New Zealand for butter sales in both Germany and Russia.

Studies made in the United States suggests that mastitis in dairy cows can best be prevented by careful management. The most common causes are: injuries to the udder, incorrect use of milking machines, exposure to drafts, neglect of the cow when drying up or freshening, poor feeding practices, physical defects in the cow such as pendulous udder, weak attachments of the udder, and so forth. "Wonder drugs" and modern sanitary conditions, by themselves, will not prevent mastitis.

Miss Joyce Lewis, nutritionist, Alberta Department of Agriculture, points out that the egg is a food that is not only rich in proteins, but also in minerals and vitamins. The yolk is rich in iron — a blood builder. Most of the vitamins except C are snuggled inside the protective shell, and the egg contains a good amount of easily digested fat. Because the egg contains essentials for growth and health, Miss Lewis says that children should have at least four or five a week; adults three.

Rockwood Pansy Palmyra, a pure-bred Holstein, owned by Wesley Smyth, Chater, Manitoba, has recently completed the largest lifetime record ever made in the Prairie Provinces. In 12 lactations Pansy has produced 200,776 lbs. milk containing 6,948 lbs. butter-fat. She is expected to freshen again early in July just before reaching her 19th birthday and so could add substantially to her lifetime record.

In recognition of having passed the 200,000-lb. mark a gold ribbon certificate of long-time production has been presented to Mr. Smyth by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. Pansy was bred by Rockwood Holsteins, St. Norbert, Manitoba, and spent her lifetime in that herd until four years ago.

RAMBLER ALFALFA

Rambler alfalfa was developed in Saskatchewan by the Experimental farm at Swift Current. The object was to produce a creeping rooted variety which was drought resistant and winter hardy and which would stand up under pasturing. Rambler appears to measure up to these standards and is also showing up well as a hay crop. It is expected that it will be in demand in Western Canada and the drier areas of the United States, when seed supplies can be increased. This spring will see the first distribution of seed for increase.

Getting Your Share of WOOL RETURNS?



When the Annual Clip is sold by this grower-owned company, sheepmen are assured of Maximum Returns. Full value is obtained by expert grading, careful classification, honest weighing. Individual shippers get their share of full value through final Annual Distribution of Dividends from each year's surplus earnings—close to \$650,000.00 in the past 10 years.

For particulars, consult your Local Affiliated Association, our nearest Branch, or write—

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED
217 BAY STREET TORONTO
Affiliated Association in Every Province

Use Of Fertilizers

SALES of fertilizers in Canada in the 1955-56 crop year totalled 800,680 tons, compared with 632,943 tons in 1946-47 and 169,564 tons in 1926-27.

The main components of fertilizers are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Canada has surplus only of nitrogen and last crop year 708,000 tons of phosphate materials and 152,000 tons of potash materials were imported.

Last year exports of fertilizers totalled 870,000 tons. Eighty per cent of the nitrogen produced in Canada is exported.

A large potash plant is being established near Saskatoon and production is expected to begin late next year. Phosphoric acid is imported from Montana and Wyoming.

The fertilizer industry is big business with the value of production running around \$100,000,000, of which 40% is exported.

P. F. A. A. Operation

THE Prairie Farmers' Assistance Act is a federal law providing for some degree of crop insurance in the prairie provinces. Payments range from \$2.50 an acre if the wheat crop is under 4 bushels, to \$1.50 if between 4 and 8 bushels, in crop failure areas. The top limit of payment is on 200 acres.

Funds come from a 1% levy on all deliveries of wheat, oats, barley and rye and deficiencies are made up by the federal treasury. From 1939 when the plan started to July, 1956, the total amount collected from farmers was around \$95,000,000, and the total paid out under the act was \$183,576,411, so the government paid around \$88½ millions.

The following table lists amounts of money contributed by the farmers of each of the prairie provinces, and amounts paid out for crop failures:

	1% levy	Received.
Manitoba	\$ 14,357,115	\$ 11,431,799
Saskatchewan	53,504,179	128,101,800
Alberta	27,090,218	44,042,442

Soil Bank Speculators

THE "soil bank" plan in operation in the United States was launched to encourage farmers to take 25,000-000 acres out of surplus producing crops, and to conserve that acreage by seeding it to forage crops, trees or for water storage. The farmer must undertake not to graze the forage crops seeded under the soil bank.

Payment by the government under the plan is on an acreage basis, and varies from farm to farm. It is based on the normal bushel yield multiplied by the support price per bushel, less normal expense in working the acreage. Last year 12,000,000 acres were placed in the soil bank and the total payment by the government was \$261,000,000, or an average of \$21.75 an acre. This part of the program involves long-term contracts. The eventual cost is estimated at one billion dollars.

Two city lawyers in the state of Kansas worked out a plan by which they bought 1,500 acres at \$62.50 an acre and hope to get their investment back in ten years by placing 771 of the poorer acres in the soil bank. By seeding forage crops thereon next year they hope to get \$15,000 from the government. They will then be entitled to a government bonus of \$11 an acre for ten years and calculate that such will pay out the \$94,000 the land cost. Other city folk are following the example of the two lawyers and the price of land has gone up by \$10 an acre—thanks to the soil bank.

Cost Of Producing Wheat

Brandon Experimental Station

GRAIN production in Western Canada has become a complex business enterprise concerned chiefly with producing food for the Canadian economy and for export. It has become highly mechanized in an effort to produce commodities in the greatest volume, at the lowest possible cost for the greatest profit.

In 1956, the average cost of producing wheat on summerfallow on ten Illustration Station Farms amounted to \$23.22 per acre. The factors of production considered in this study, and the percentage (in brackets) each contributed to the total cost per acre are as follows: Rent of land, taxes, and use of buildings \$2.08 per acre (9.0); cost of summerfallow plus interest \$6.51 (28.0); seeding preparation and cost of seed \$4.94 (21.3); fertilizer, spraying and hail insurance \$1.91 (8.3); harvesting operations \$4.89 (21.1); interest on net cost at 3 percent on seed, fertilizer, labour and threshing \$0.16 (0.7); general equipment charge \$0.51 (2.2); general farm expenses \$1.06 (4.4), and a management charge of \$1.16 (5.0).

Federal Payments To Provinces

A SUMMARY of estimated payments by the federal government to the provinces, during 1956-57, as listed by Hon. W. B. Harris, minister of finance, is given in the following table:

Provinces.	Subsidies and tax rental payments
Newfoundland	\$ 18,100,000
Nova Scotia	24,300,000
Prince Edward Island	4,900,000
New Brunswick	20,400,000
Quebec	3,300,000
Ontario	160,400,000
Manitoba	30,700,000
Saskatchewan	31,200,000
Alberta	37,900,000
British Columbia	52,500,000
Estimated final adjustment under 1952 Tax Rental Agreements Act (net)	3,900,000
Transfer of certain public utility tax receipts	8,000,000
Total	\$395,600,000

Canada's reindeer herd located in the northern wastes now number 6,500 animals which range over 5,000 square miles of territory.

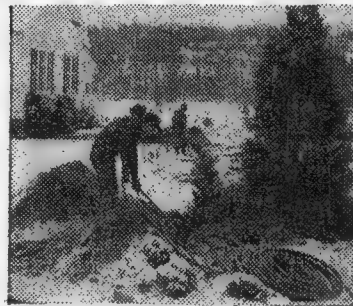
GLASSES on 30 DAY TRIAL!



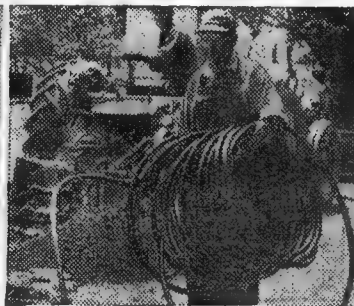
For far or near — SAVE UP TO \$15.00
Send name, address, age for Free Eye Tester. Latest Style.

FREE! Catalogue and full information. Agents Wanted

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO., Dept. T-173
276½ Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.



It makes good permanent cold water supply lines, laid below the frost line.



For cottages, barns, line camps, use versatile polythene pipe.



Lay temporary runs in a shallow trench, or install with this tractor attachment.



It is especially suited for stock watering and dipping points.

**EVERY
PICTURE
TELLS THE
BIG SUCCESS
STORY**



Cows, poultry, pigs, sheep, horses are now easy to supply.



It's easy to lay, curves around obstructions, corners. Joins with simple clamps.



Polythene pipe is so light even this little boy can carry a large roll.



So it's no wonder farmers are laying it down all over Canada.

POLYTHENE PIPE ON CANADIAN FARMS

It's faster, easier and less expensive to lay cold water supply lines using flexible polythene pipe. A large roll is quite light (only 1/9th the weight of steel pipe). It comes in continuous lengths up to 400 feet, needs fewer, less expensive fittings! Joints are no problem. Cut the pipe, insert a fitting and tighten the clamps with

a screwdriver. Polythene pipe will not rust, rot or scale. Some of its many uses are shown above. Order it today from your supplier or hardware store in standard pipe sizes from ½" to 6", conforming in quality to CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATION 41-GP-5A. Look for this mark on the pipe!

Canadian Industries Limited
Plastics Division, P.O. Box 10, Montreal
supplies polythene resin
to the pipe manufacturers



POLYTHENE

SMOKING TOO MUCH?

More and more farm people are BREAKING the SMOKING HABIT with this WONDERFUL NEW SUBSTITUTE CIGARET. See HOW EASY it is to ELIMINATE YOUR SMOKING HUNGER! Obtainable only from Dept. 8, MAIL SPECIALTIES REG'D., P.O. Box 158, Station "Q", Toronto 7. \$2.00 cash or M.O.

Tune in to your favorite Radio program

"ALBERTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPER ROUNDUP"

Each Sunday at 1:00 P.M.

on C J C A ——— EDMONTON ——— 930 K.C.

C F A C ——— CALGARY ——— 960 K.C.



CANADIAN UTILITIES
LIMITED

Head Office: Edmonton, Alberta

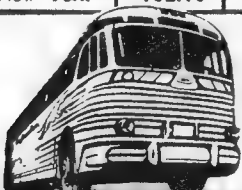
Add RELAXATION to Your Vacation



Now GREYHOUND has added a fleet of new buses with such added-comfort features as Air-Ride smooth suspension, bigger picture windows, deeper reclining seats, lower steps . . . improved air conditioning, heating, and new dustproof baggage lockers.

BARGAIN ROUND-TRIP VACATION FARES

To	From	Calgary	Edmonton	Saskatoon	Regina	Winnipeg
Vancouver		\$ 26.90	\$ 29.90	\$41.95	\$44.95	\$49.95
Seattle		26.90	29.90	41.95	44.95	49.95
Los Angeles		66.00	69.00	81.05	84.00	79.85
Winnipeg		40.25	40.25	23.80	17.95	—
Toronto		80.50	80.50	67.70	59.40	49.60
New York		102.10	102.10	87.85	79.05	69.60



FOR FULL INFORMATION
contact your local Greyhound Agent
or Independent Travel Agent.

GREYHOUND

*It's such a Comfort to take the Bus—
and leave the Driving to us!*

A Day In May . . . by Kerry Wood

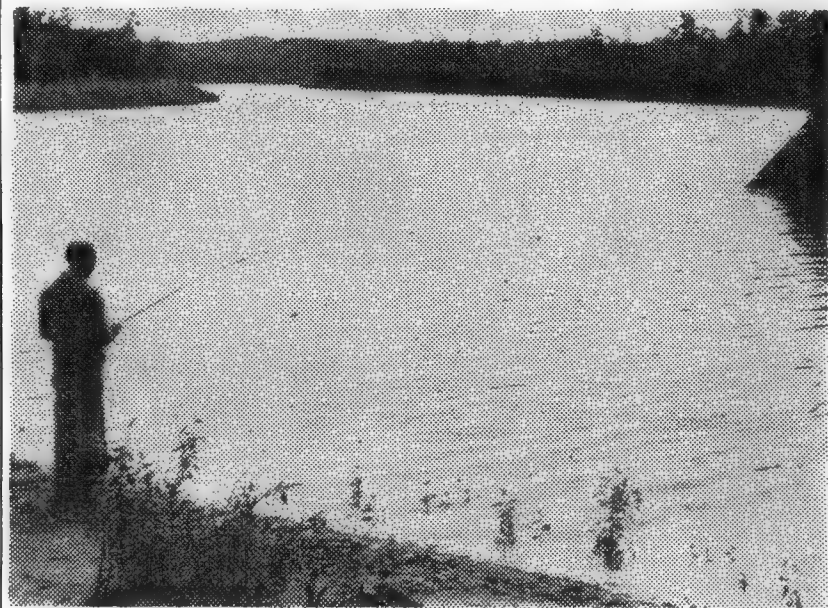
NOW the signs of spring are looked for eagerly every March, when snow starts wilting under the rays of a warmer sun. Glimpses of the first robin and bluebird, even the much maligned crows are causes for rejoicing. Willow buds start bursting to become silvery pussies beloved by small girls, while creeklets and rivers fill and flow with the spring run-off.

Thinking about the spring signs today, I realize how much the recognition of spring has changed for me. As a youngster, spring never came until late in May. By that time poplar leaves were pale green and spruces were spicy with what seemed to be freshly varnished needles. Most migrant birds were back, from kil-

the thirty-foot well by rope and pulley, perhaps reluctantly agree to plant a few rows of potatoes before leaving. In return, his mother would get two triangular scones thickly buttered and spread with black currant jam, another filled with cold meat, plus a handful of raisins in a twist of apple-paper to serve as dessert. Tuck the lunch into the haversack, grab up the rod, and away!

The Joys of Spring

Part of the joy was the walk to the Mouth. It took me along a deserted railway grade, a seven-mile walk which provided glimpses of deer, a drumming partridge on a log, a cluster of bank swallows on a clay



Mouth of the Blindman River, where it enters the broad Red Deer. This is the spot where an early missionary floated across on the skin of a buffalo bull wrapped around a willow framework.

deers to orioles, while early nesters were already feeding young. Blue jays were busy at this family chore, so were chickadees and owls. Coyote pups had been born in hillside dens, young porcupines were fuzzy haired and spiny, sometimes those beautiful black and white animals with the ugly name of skunks could be seen walking in graceful single file behind their mothers as they foraged for insects. Mosquitoes were out, so were blue butterflies and day-flying moths. Tiger swallowtails were always near the perfumed blossoms of choke-cherry. Some fields glowed pink with a marvelous abundance of shooting stars, then the tiny yellow flowers of wolf willow made the home valley pungently scented.

This was Maytime. A small boy had already borrowed the strongest black thread from the sewing machine drawer and rewound guides on his ancient rod; he had filed sharp knots in the brittle silkworm gut of leaders. A new float had been whittled out, a pencil-shaped affair with a screw eye at the heavy end. His fishing line had been stretched its full length across the backyard, then rubbed with candle wax to make it waterproof. Finally a battered canvas bag with home-made pockets was filled with tackle and hung ready for use on the first good Saturday.

Everything waited on the weather. A stormy day would not do as the official opening of spring. But eventually there would come a meadow-lark's song through the screened window of the bedroom on a school-free morning, and he'd sense the sun rising in a cloudless sky. He'd bolt his porridge, hurry through chores of feeding chickens and milking Bessie, the cow, pull two pails of water from

cliff, once a close look at a red-headed, yellow-breasted and black-winged bird later identified as a western Tanager. There were golden weasels and striped badgers, the songs of Hermit thrushes and high-sky jingling of a pipit, the glorious discovery of the first wild rose in bloom, and sometimes a chance to fill the haversack with those brain-shaped mushrooms called morels.

At the end of the hike I was in the valley of the Blindman, following down the banks of the small stream to its joining with the blue-gray waters of the Red Deer. Now the small boy would be almost trembling with eagerness as he fitted the rod together and strung the line through guides and fastened on leader and float. Worms for bait, or perhaps a stone-fly found under a rock. A critical appraisal of the estuary, noting where the currents slowed and swirled at the edge of the eddy. Not the first, nor yet the second, but perhaps the fourth or fifth inexpert cast sent the hooks exactly where he wanted them!

Now the float was flat on the surface, and I watched the orange and green color of it outlined against the dazzle of water-caressed by sunshine. A long minute passed, and spring had not yet come. A merganser duck flew past, her pointed beak and long body looking very purposeful as she sped to a hollow-log nest. Upstream a kingfisher rattled out its loud call. A mink loped across rocks on the far shore and dived into the stream in one sleek movement. Sandpipers bobbed and teetered and peeped nearby. But springtime hadn't come as yet.

Then the waxed line shifted with water movement and the float followed the drift to get into currents

(Continued on page 29)

Old-Time Farm Practices

By C. H. STOUT

SCIENCE has pretty well dispensed with the horse in our day, but so far no machine has been fashioned that will go out and eat grass and twice a day fill pails or cans with fresh, foaming milk. The faithful cow hasn't changed the magic of her methods one iota in the last half century, but science and modern demands have vastly altered the manner in which old bossy's product is handled. Overlooking the cost of three or four milk wagons in every city block, and the contact in today's grand bottling emporiums with the way cream was skimmed off country milk pans in homestead times, let's scan the changes in butter making. You remember the old dash churn? Of course you do — your nightmare would never let you forget that pioneer instrument of torture.

First of all the cream we spoke about being skimmed from shallow tin milk pans was saved, usually in a big crock, until there was sufficient for a good churning and, in the opinion of the expert housewife, "just ripe" for speedy conversion into good butter. This "ripeness" unhappily was most unpredictable especially when winter feeding in the cow barn seemed to effect the texture of the cream. In fact the long time required for churning before butter came caused more than one revolt among young members of a family who had to keep the dash going in one of those high, keg-like wooden churns. Up and down, and down and up; clump, splash, clump in the thick cream inside, the dash had to be kept going without ceasing and as time went on protesting young voices kept calling out, "Maw, look again and see if it's beginning to break". But mother, wise with the years, knew by the sound of the cross-bottomed dash when that churning mass inside was beginning to turn into butter, though she might relent enough to toss in a dash of warm water to hasten the process. When revolving barrel churns finally made their appearance a lever or crank replaced the old broom-handle dash as a propeller, but otherwise the result was just about the same, though one could sit down to run the barrel and it didn't spatter up the kitchen the way the dash churn did.

Once butter came in either case the rich buttermilk was run off, the butter worked over thoroughly in a wooden butter bowl with a wooden butter paddle and finally when all surplus moisture was squeezed out the "churning" was generally moulded into one pound prints. Originally these wooden moulds were round with a fancy pattern on the face of the "plunger" which pushed the print out when the butter was well packed into the form. Later the oblong type of mould was adopted for convenience in handling and packing, a type prevalent today even from the big creameries and margarine factories. But in the days of the wooden moulds the prints usually had a fancy pattern embossed on the top which often distinguished the product of a special home butter maker when the prints went to market. In summer and fall when butter production was heaviest farm women frequently packed their butter in large wooden "tubs" purchased from hardware stores, enabling it to be held for a longer period when prices were more favorable.

Mostly butter and eggs were traded in town for groceries and flour during the early days at breath-taking prices compared with those now charged in stores. Records show that high-class dash-churned butter brought 15 cents a pound in Leduc in January, 1898. Butter hauled the additional 20 miles

to Edmonton a month later was traded in at 20 cents a pound. By June the price was down to 12½ cents and by August it was ten cents. Eggs in January, 1898, were 20 cents a dozen, and 15 cents in February, while in April the top was ten cents hauled in some 15 miles to Leduc. The butter and eggs were carried on top of oats that sold for 24 cents a bushel. No pipelines in those days and no pipeline profits. Today from the same old homestead several hundred barrels of oil flow daily through pipelines to Edmonton and the government gets about the same royalty on each barrel of oil that a dozen eggs or a pound of butter brought in Leduc 59 years ago. Times have changed.



Lynda, Lorraine and Douglas Johnston of Red Deer, and in front, Karen Huffman of Edmonton, grandchildren of Mrs. P. R. Johnston, of Willingdon.

(Continued from page 28)

and go cruising downstream a few yards. The limit of line brought the bobber into quiet waters again and I reached for the reel handle, about to wind in and try once more. At that second the orange tip of the float stood straight up and sank from sight. Somehow I remembered to jerk the rod and set the hook. Then there was another jerk, not of my making. The rod bent wildly as the line tightened and pulled, and for a wonderful instant the surface of the backwater surged into a noisy ring of movement.

"A gold-eye!" I whispered, as though afraid of frightening off the fish that was desperately trying to get away. But the boy angler backed up the beach, keeping the line tight and trying to wind the reel and pull in slack all at once. At last the spent fish came flopping from the shallows and lay flat on the wet pebbles while the boy made a dash to secure his prize.

A beautiful fish, the gold-eye. Each scale is like a silver dime, brightly glistening on the deep sides. The eye has a handsome gold ring, while the pugnacious jaw is out-thrust in a belligerent way that does not belie the gold-eye's fighting ability.

Often as not the fish was scaled on the spot and cleaned, then wrapped in moist moss and placed in the haversack and hung in the shade for safe-keeping. The lucky hook was rebaited, then the boy tried to send lures to the exact spot where the first fish had struck. Ten minutes, an hour, a half day later he might get another or even a half dozen. Sometimes a pickerel, occasionally a pike, too often an unwanted sucker. The silvery gold-eyes were what he was after, and at that time he believed they had come swimming a thousand miles across the west all the way from Lake Winnipeg and up tributary streams to reach this favorite pool at the Mouth of the Blindman around the end of May.

When I caught my first gold-eye of the season, and climbed the flower-scented bank at evening and set off on the long walk home through the gloaming, I knew that spring had really come again to my part of Canada!

Treatments of ARTHRITIS and RHEUMATISM

constipation
colds, flu
gall-bladder

headache
indigestion
lumbago

nervousness
neuritis
sinusitis

and associated chronic conditions by

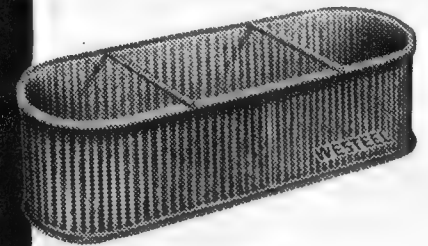
MODERN NON-SURGICAL METHODS.

FOOTHILLS CLINIC

1004 CENTRE STREET N. CALGARY, ALBERTA
Complete X-Ray and Laboratory Facilities. Write for free literature.

Invest in
the quality
that lasts

WESTEEL



STOCK TROUGH

Here are some of the features that have made Westeel Stock Troughs popular with farmers throughout the country!

- Made of heavy gauge corrugated galvanized steel.
- Strongly braced to retain shape.
- Rolled edge joints for extra strength.
- Withstands the roughest treatment.
- Resists rust, wear and weather.
- Costs little to buy—nothing to maintain.
- Gives reliable service for years to come.

	Length	Width	Height
3 SIZES	7'	2'	23"
	8'	2'6"	23"
	10'	3'	23"

An all-Canadian, Canada-wide organization

WESTEEL

PRODUCTS LIMITED
WINNIPEG • REGINA • SASKATOON • CALGARY
EDMONTON • VANCOUVER • TORONTO • MONTREAL



Mount Royal College



HIGH SCHOOL

(Grades X, XI, XII)

July 3rd to August 15th, 1957

Require further study in certain subjects?
You can cover a full year's work in any High School academic subject at Mount Royal College Summer School.

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS TODAY.

Residential Accommodation—

Board and Room available for out-of-town students.

MAIL COUPON TODAY — OR PHONE AMherst 6-4611



To: THE REGISTRAR,
Mount Royal College,
Calgary, Alberta.
Please send full particulars on Mount Royal College Summer School.

NAME

ADDRESS

Mount Royal College
CALGARY, ALBERTA

FR-1

DAIRY FARMERS!

**Support the June Set-Aside for
ADVERTISING and PROMOTION
to Increase Your Product Sales**



**HERE'S HOW
THE 1956 JUNE
SET-ASIDE
DOLLAR IS
BEING SPENT
IN 1957**

\$1

ADVERTISING & PROMOTION 81.2¢

Daily Newspapers	25.1¢
Weekly Newspapers	6.1¢
Magazines	17.5¢
Trade Journals	5.8¢
Farm Journals	4.1¢
Radio	7.0¢
Merchandising Services	7.6¢
Consumer Services	8.0¢

ADMINISTRATION & MEETINGS 11.7¢

SET-ASIDE PROMOTION 3.6¢

QUEBEC ADMINISTRATION . . 2.4¢

EDUCATION & RESEARCH . . . 1.1¢

In the six years since the beginning of your advertising and sales promotion program, sales of dairy foods have shown steady gains. Continued expansion of markets for your products depends on your continued support of the June Set-Aside. And 100% collection—every dairy farmer contributing, every plant operator collecting on behalf of his patrons—would increase the effectiveness of each dollar contributed.

MILK PLANT OPERATORS

SUPPORT AND COLLECT
THE JUNE SET-ASIDE.

WHAT HELPS YOUR SHIPPERS
HELPS YOUR BUSINESS.



DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA

409 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

The Greatest Show On Earth

*The Beauties of Earth and Skies as They Appear to a
Farm Woman.*

By INA BRUNS

IF we ask a city dweller why he prefers urban life to country living, he will almost always say: "Well, here in the city one can really see something. We have museums, ballet, good drama, a choice of half dozen movies any night of the week. There are the fairs, the exhibitions, the parades and the musicals. A person can always see something in a city."

And, of course, he is right. There are many things in the urban centers that we who are country dwellers have little opportunity to enjoy. Country people, however, are not the ones who are missing out on the important sights in this world. It is they who see that which makes an impression that remains throughout a lifetime, that which really uplifts us and fills us with awe and wonder.

Driving down a country road recently, we passed a farm where a windbreak of pines stood looking all the world like they had been hand-dipped in fluffy wax and sprinkled with glitter like the Christmas candles we had received. Bejeweled fronds were lifted on high, like white ostrich plumes grand ladies once wore on their hats. The sun was just setting and the slanted rays struck the ice crystals so that great golden balls of light burst from the branches. As the sun slowly lowered itself in the sky, not only the clouds above but the whole country-side took on the pale pink and blue coloring. We were driving through a fairyland of color magic that left the great tinted trees I had seen in Disneyland and Hollywood only a few days before, as nothing at all compared to the pines a man had planted along his roadway for a windbreak.

The Spectacle of the Aurora

I suppose the city dweller enjoys the display of Northern Lights now and again and wonders about them just as we do. However, much of their mystery and beauty is lost in the confusion of neon signs and the glow from the city below. Here in the country we have seen the heavens filled with green and red fire that seemed to lick through the spruce trees and turn the sky into an inferno. In the death-like stillness one seems to hear the silken rustle of the shifting colors. When Nature puts on a pageant like that, man's most elaborate spectacles pall on the onlooker. Even the city folk take to the country in the spring to see the emerald carpets rolled out over the hills and spangled with blossoms, and the torch of autumn put to the trees in the woodlands.

One never-to-be-forgotten day, my husband came in from the field asking me to go with him to see a sight he had never looked upon before and would, no doubt, never have the opportunity to look upon again. Here in Alberta the exquisite lady-slipper with its balloon-like flower of gold and its orchid tracings, is growing rapidly extinct, yet for some accident of Nature, our south field stretched before us one waving sea of lady-slippers. Thousands and thousands of them were waving and dancing in the breeze just like the daffodils in the famous poem. The blossoms were gigantic and the plants the largest we had ever seen. There were no colored movies being made at that time, so the scene lives on only in our memories, for as suddenly as they had come, they were gone. We are delighted today when we find a single plant growing in some remote spot.

Before they threw open the deer season in our area and all but wiped out the beautiful creatures, we used to watch a young pair come to our garden in the early morning, leap over the fence, and daintily nibble around the edge of the plot without ever damaging the vegetables in any way. One day they appeared with two dappled babies and the whole family paraded past our bedroom window only a few yards distance. Our wild-life seen in its natural haunts is always a delight.

The Magic in the Sky

Sunrise and sunset have always inspired man to take pen or brush in hand in a vain effort to capture something of the dramatic display of color that Nature lavishes on her canvass. Seeing these masterpieces from the kitchen window is thrilling enough, but one of my most unforgettable experiences came when I flew through a sea of pink cotton-candy clouds on my way home from eastern Canada one winter morning. The sun came up to push the darkness from our pathway and to turn our North Star into a magic carpet that seemed to be floating over the cerise waves that stretched about us as far as the eye could see. We had breakfast in a world unknown to the earthbound. For an enchanted hour those aboard were in a world apart—a world in which the mundane cares that we would soon be taking up once more, did not seem important—scarcely seemed to exist. I should be surprised indeed, if I should ever encounter an airman who is an atheist.

Swans drifting on a lonely slough; flesh-colored birches with their leaves turned to coins of gold standing against the somber darkness of the spruce; a lynx snow-shoeing over the purple-shadowed snow; the rainbow bridging the heavens after the storm, these are the things that leave a lasting impression.

The Greatest Show on Earth

Once, some years ago, we climbed a hilltop to watch the eclipse of the sun. The earth was wet with early morning dew and the strange and eerie drama that wrapped us in shadow, was profoundly moving and almost beyond conception. When the celestial display was over, we went home filled with the wonder of it all. The town and the countryside about us was still and lifeless. Almost no one had gotten up in the early hour to see the greatest show on earth. We had only remembered it ourselves because my husband was teaching at that time and he had asked his pupils to take to the hills to watch the spectacle. Later on that same day, streams of cars hurried off to the city. A circus was on and they were off to pay hard-earned cash so that they might look upon such wonders as the world's fattest woman and the two-headed snake from Siam.

Even though moisture supplies on the prairies are seldom more than adequate, experiments at the Beaverlodge, Alta., Experimental Station, point out that a good supply of moisture will not produce good results if the soil fertility is low. On soils of lowered fertility, moisture cannot be used to the full, and some of the benefits of a good rain are correspondingly wasted. Agronomists made this observation while studying the effect on crop growth and yield of moisture applied at different times throughout the season.

Garden Of Dreams

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

IT is a beautiful thing, this "Garden of My Dreams," based on memories and hope, interwoven with love and sentiment, and fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Every year, in imagination, I make a few changes, add a few shrubs or perennial flowers; but always it remains essentially the same, this "Dream Garden" of mine.

My childhood was spent where flowers of all kinds grew in profusion, and most vivid of all my childhood recollections is the memory of that garden, and the old-fashioned flowers that grew there, for—

"You can't forget a garden,
Where you have planted seed,
Where you have watched the
weather,

And know the Rose's need.

When you go away from it,
However long, or far,
You'll leave your heart behind you,
Where roots and tendrils are."

In youth, I looked forward to the time when I would have a garden all my own, to plan according to my liking. For various reasons, my garden has never materialized; but every spring I plan my "Dream Garden" anew.

I would have my house facing south, so as to give my flowers the full benefit of the sunlight, with a spruce hedge bordering the street, so as to keep out the dust and provide greenery during the leafless season. I would have the hedge cut low, so that wayfarers might pause and enjoy the beauty of my flowers. A very low cut caragana hedge would border each side of my lawn. I would have a wide, open gateway, so that friends would be tempted to enter, and enjoy with me the beauty within. On either side of the lattice gateway, I would plant virginia creeper, because it is hardy and beautiful all through the growing season, and does not resent neglect or unfavorable weather as other vines might. My gateway must be inviting and cheerful, so just inside I would have bright flowers to greet my guests as they entered, perhaps old-fashioned lightning rod, flanked by tall blue double delphiniums.

Bordering the walk from the gate to the front door and around to the back, I would have a wide border of flowers, planning them so that some would be in flower at every part of the growing season. I would choose these flowers carefully, some because of their delicate beauty, others for their fragrance, some for their hardiness, and others again for the sake of sentiment. I would have a good variety of perennials, so as to avoid the work of transplanting seedlings each spring.

Tulips and Peonies

In this border next the walk, I would plant lots of tulip bulbs, placing them six inches deep so as to be out of reach of the hoe, and peony roots, one of every shade, placing them well back in the border. Here and there I would have a clump of Sweet William, particularly the dark red shades, also a few roots of gypsophila, without which no garden or bouquet is complete, and oriental poppies, because they are so cheerful and brave looking. I would have larkspur, and for old-time sake, a clump of Sweet Tom. Next to the walk, after the tulips have blossomed and died down, I would have a double row of alyssum, low white next the walk, and a taller yellow shade back of it.

At the very back of the border along front walk, I would plant Dahlia tubers placing them between the peonies. I would get a few choice tubers each year so that in time I would have a variety. From the front

door to the back I would have a walk bordered with something easy to care for, such as candytuft in white and pink. Just back of this border I would set out seedlings, ten-week stocks, snapdragons and asters. I would also plant clarkia, because it is so nice for bouquets, godetia, because it thrives with so little attention, and gaillardia, because it has such a long season of blooming. This I think would satisfy me with my border to begin with.

I would have no vines around the front of my veranda for I would want to look out and enjoy my flowers. Close to the veranda as a background, I would have double hollyhocks, the kind my mother used to grow, tall, double delphiniums in different shades, and in the corner of the veranda steps on one side I would have golden glow, and on the other a yellow briar rose.

The Fragrant Stocks

The only annuals I would have in this bed would be a border of evening scented stocks, so that after the shades of evening have fallen I would be able to sit on my veranda steps, and enjoy this flower which saves its beauty and fragrance for the evening.

Somehow in my garden I would have a row of sweet peas. They are very greedy for the sunlight, so the row, of necessity, must run north and south. In the shade by the corner of my back door, I would have a bed of pansies, to cheer me when the going is rough.

Perhaps these are all the flowers I would attempt to begin with until I get better acquainted with their habits and see how they respond to the soil and shelter conditions of my garden. As each year passes, I would expect to widen my acquaintance with flowers for, like friends, they need understanding and consideration.

No flower beds would break up my lawn. I would want it to be a place where happy children could frolic and enjoy themselves. I would have shrubs at the back of my lawn, lots of them, lilacs, honeysuckle and roses. I would have a spruce tree, where the robins could build their nests and hatch their young. I would have shade trees where I might sit in the quiet hours, and perhaps an apple tree, where the honey bee could gather nectar in the spring, and we could watch the apples mature and grow.

The "Garden of My Dreams" would be a sacred place, a place where I might sit and meditate and feel that God is very near, His handiwork all around me, in making the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the flowers to bud and bloom. A place not too perfect to be enjoyed, crowded full of beautiful memories, a place where no ugly thoughts can enter, for, "You are nearer God's heart in a garden, Than anywhere else on earth."

Federal Government Revenues

FEDERAL government revenues for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, as listed by Hon. W. E. Harris, Minister of Finance, in his budget address:

Source of revenues	Actual revenues
Personal income tax	\$1,413,000,000
Non-resident income taxes	77,000,000
Corporation income taxes	1,285,000,000
Succession duties	87,000,000
Customs import duties	565,000,000
Excise duties	270,000,000
Sales tax (net)	725,000,000
Other excise taxes	267,000,000
Miscellaneous taxes	17,000,000
Total tax revenues	4,706,000,000
Non-tax revenues	443,000,000

Total budgetary revenues \$5,149,000,000

The Canadian National Railways put 3,653 new box cars into service last year, and expect to put another 4,265 box cars into use in 1957. Some 1,200 passed through Winnipeg for use in Western Canada in the last three or four months.

Milk has not only to be put on the market. It must be put on the map as well.

A recent dairy development in the United States is the manufacture of "powdered butter", a combination of butter and non-fat dry milk. Its main uses would be in cake mixes and confectionery, and it may be used to develop export markets for U.S. surplus dairy products.

Oil production in Saskatchewan totalled 40,000,000 barrels last year.

FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN




Why suffer from stomach gas and irregularity? Take **RUSCI TREATMENT**, a stomach remedy which helps relieve stomach gas pains, indigestion, flatulent colic, bloated feeling, belching, heartburn, headaches, stomach fever-flu, upsets, sour taste in the mouth and piles resulting due to constipation. Relieves constipation. Regulates bowels movement. Restores appetite and aids in proper digestion of foods and eliminates kidney-bladder acid. Small, \$4; large, \$6.00 a bottle.

LUSCOE PRODUCTS LIMITED, FR.
559 Bathurst St., Toronto 4, Ontario

ROXODIUM

NEW DEEP PENETRATING ANALGESIC EMBROCATOR



ACHES of muscles, in back, arms, shoulders.
PAINS in knees, ankles, wrists and hands.
COLDS in chests of adults and children.

Nothing works like **ROXODIUM** for fast relief in minutes. Only \$1.65 a bottle.

LUSCOE PRODUCTS LTD.
FR 559 Bathurst St., Toronto 4, Ontario

thinking
of a trip?

LET
THE CNR
LEND A HAND

Short trip or long — the experience of a great travel system can make it much more pleasant. Whether it's *Canada, the United States, West Indies or Europe*—by train, plane or ship—we'll gladly help plan your travels, and look after all reservations and tickets.

Travel is our business

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Full information from any C.N.R. Agent



ASK ABOUT
"PREPAID TICKETS"
FROM ANYWHERE
TO EVERYWHERE

**CUT FENCING COSTS
30 to 40 PER CENT.
BY USING DOUBLE GALVANIZED BEAR BRAND
"REVERSE TWIST"**

BARBED WIRE

"REVERSE TWIST" is the EASY-TO-HANDLE WIRE. Due to special manufacturing process "REVERSE TWIST" BARBED WIRE REMAINS FREE FROM ALL KINKING OR TWISTING WHEN BEING ERECTED!



Or Write

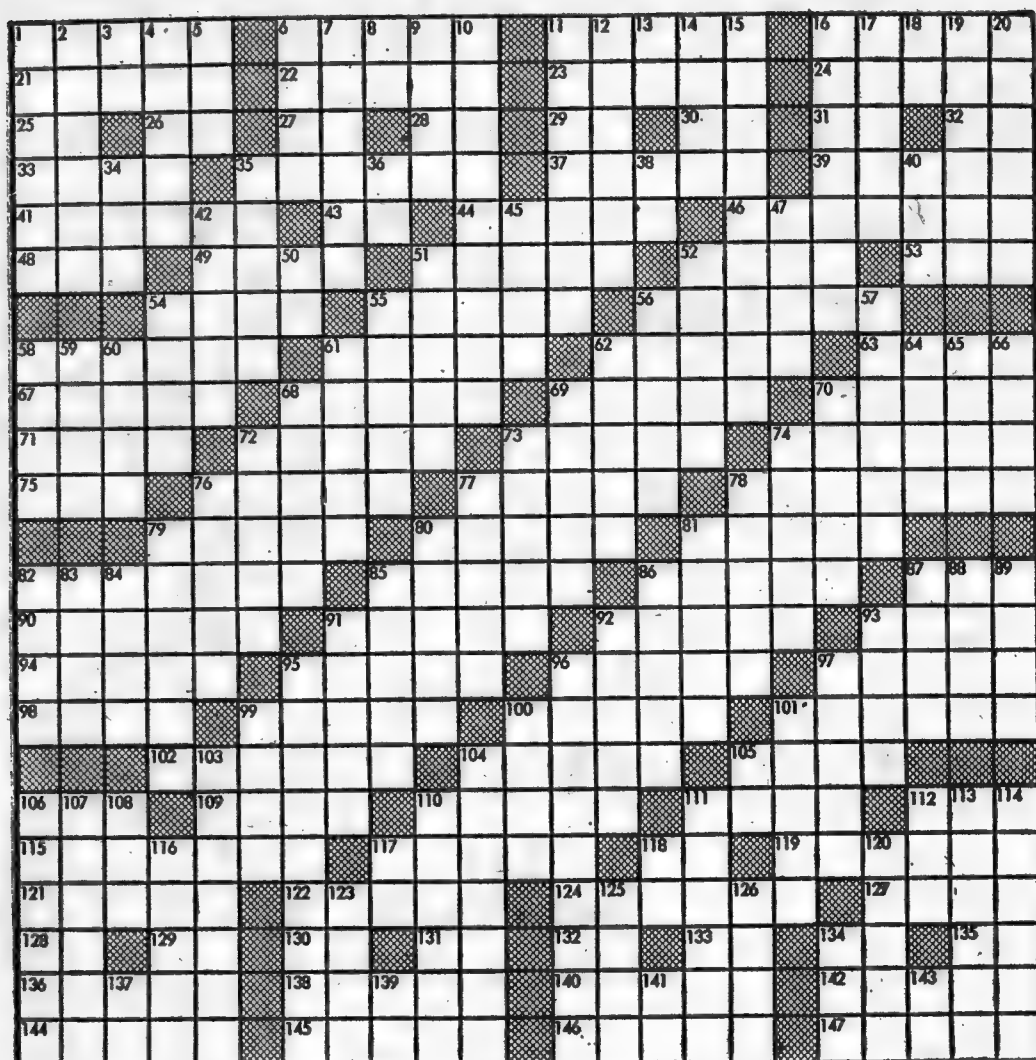
Low cost "REVERSE TWIST" is the newly developed 16-gauge Barbed Wire that has guaranteed breaking strain equal to that of ordinary 12½-gauge wire, 4-point barbs at 6-inch spacing. Double galvanized for long life, — it is not affected by temperature extremes.

ASK YOUR LOCAL HARDWARE DEALER ABOUT "REVERSE TWIST" BARBED WIRE TODAY!

**BRITISH ROPES
CANADIAN FACTORY LTD.**

3185 Grandview Highway, Vancouver 12, B.C.

Crossword Puzzle



- | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ACROSS | 56 Inclines | 102 Covered | DOWN | 54 Thailand | 88 Actual being |
| 1 Woman's | 58 Won 1956 | with tall | 1 Drinking | 55 State | 89 Vegetable |
| fur garment | Preakness | marsh grass | vessels | 56 Painful | 91 Is very |
| 6 Lessen | 61 Went forth | 104 Women | 2 Excavated | spots | fond of |
| 11 Facing | on journey | (slang) | underground | 57 A star | 92 Planted |
| direction | 62 Individual | 105 Container | passageway | 58 President | 93 Small opening |
| from which | performances | 106 Exclamation | 3 River of | Roosevelt's | in skin |
| glacier impinges | 63 Dolphinlike | of exultation | Asia | dog | 95 Abductor |
| 16 Seize | cetacean | 109 Disembark | 4 Smallest | 59 After awhile | 96 Graveyard |
| 21 Fleshy | 67 Close by | 110 Ate | portion | 60 Perforated | 97 Exploit |
| underground | 68 Levered | 111 A fur | 5 Unit of | ornament | 99 Accomplishment |
| stem | 69 Seraglio | 112 Spenser | energy | 61 Leaf of a | 100 Temple |
| 22 Citrus | 70 Inclination | character | 6 Wings | fern | (Archaic) |
| fruit | 71 Kind of | 115 Choral composition | 7 Conduct | 62 More rational | 101 Tumbles |
| 23 Mark of | soil | 117 Not so wild | oneself | 64 Headland | 103 Passed away |
| omission | 72 Presses | 118 Symbol for | properly | 65 Arrow | as time |
| 24 Kind of | 73 Cloth | iridium | 8 Form of | poison | 104 Marked with |
| duck | 74 Balanced | 119 Assigned | "to be" | 66 Sums up | depressions |
| 25 Printer's | 75 A connective | exercise | 9 Heavy | 68 Susceptible | on the surface |
| measure | ive | 121 Fastener | volume | 69 Enclosures | 105 Symbol for |
| 26 Symbol for | 76 Idler | 122 Chubby | 10 Rendered | for bees | cerium |
| silver | 77 Spouses | 124 Articles | feeble | 70 Implements | 106 Agreement |
| 27 Exclamation | 78 Awakens | of faith | 11 Predicaments | of trade | 107 Rope for |
| of triumph | 79 Stigma | 127 Covers | 12 Clothes | 72 Angry | leading a |
| 28 Pronoun | 80 City of | with pitch | maker | 73 Dwells | horse |
| 29 Japanese | England | 128 Part of | 13 Conjunction | 74 Cloth upon | 108 Collection |
| measure | 81 Caudal appendages | Bible | 14 Person of an | is stamped | of facts |
| 30 Musical | 82 Swerve | (abbr.) | individual | 76 Pulls | 110 Impairment |
| syllable | 85 Grants | 129 Exists | 15 Cabin on | 77 Teutonic | 111 To like better |
| 31 Revised | 86 Admonishes | 130 River of | shipboard | god | 112 United States |
| version | 87 Girl's nickname | Italy | 16 Relevant | 78 Milwaukee | of America |
| (abbr.) | 90 To exact | 131 Mulberry | 17 Fasten | ballplayer | 113 Regular |
| 32 Roman | satisfaction | 132 Teutonic | securely | 79 Insurance | 114 Having a |
| number | 91 Rounded | deity | 18 Paid notice | protection | handle |
| 33 Hotels | appendages | 133 Syllable | 19 Rigorous | until policy | 116 The banteng |
| 35 One who | 92 Wooden shoe | of scale | 20 A clergyman | is issued | 117 Chinese |
| rents an | 93 Sit for portrait | 134 A direction | 34 Negative | 80 Forbid lawyer | measure |
| estate | 94 Quarrel | 135 Child for mother | vote | to practice | 118 Preposition |
| 37 Overhead | 95 Mohammedan | 136 — Claude, | 35 Musical instruments | 81 Small drum | 120 Part of |
| 39 Affray | Scriptures | a greengage plum | 36 A thoroughfare | 82 Break of day | boat |
| 41 Tidily | 96 City of | 138 Funeral | (abbr.) | 83 Cry of Bachanals | 123 Feminine |
| 43 State | Panama | oration | 38 State (abbr.) | 84 To bend from one | name |
| (abbr.) | 97 Bird | 140 Appendage to a bill | 40 French plural | direction to another | 125 Great Lake |
| 44 Fume | 98 Upper tone of disjunct | 142 Negotiate | article | 85 Took out central | lake |
| 46 Beetles | tetrachord | 144 Removed moisture from | 42 Monkey-like animal | portion of | 134 As it stands |
| 48 Cunning | 99 Bill of certain denomination | 145 Ranted | 45 Mimicked | 86 Part of Great Britain | (mus.) |
| 49 Irish-Gaelic | 100 Not so many | 146 Long for | 47 Part of mouth (pl.) | 137 Roman number | 139 King of |
| 51 Antic | 101 Small animal | 147 Sharp projecting corner | 50 A direction | Bashan | 141 The ambary |
| 52 Ireland | | | 51 Heals | 143 For example (abbr.) | |
| 53 Place | | | 52 Feminine name | | |
| 54 A merganser | | | | | |
| 55 Silences | | | | | |

Solution On Page 38

I Saw . . .

One day we went out horse-back riding. One horse got scared and jumped to one side. We were riding double on both horses. I fell off and pulled the front boy off, and at the same time the other boys saw us fall off their horse jumped to one side and they both fell off too. — Mickel J. Daldner, Bench Colony Box 79, Shaunavon, Sask.

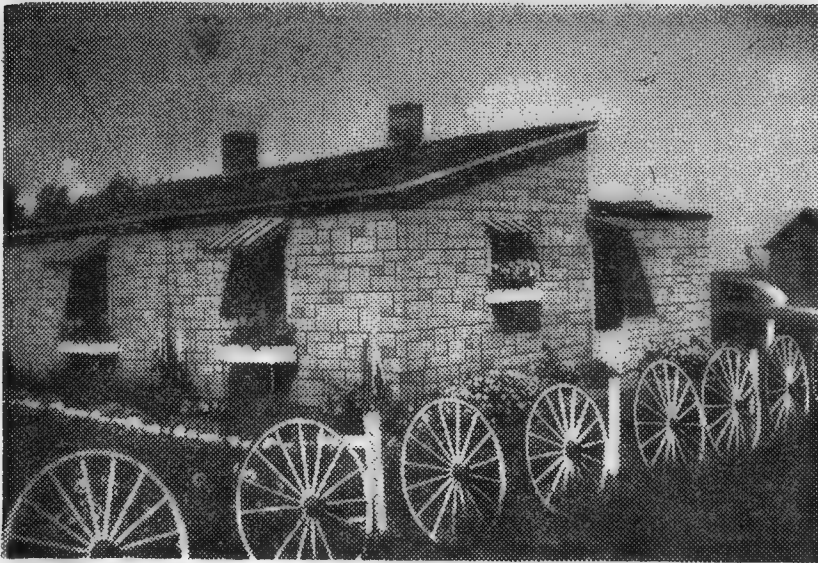
All this winter a mink and some weasels have been living around our farm. Daddy didn't want to trap them because he said they killed rats and mice. One day, not long ago, Daddy went for some oat bundles, when he got to the bottom of the stack he found a rat and two weasels which the mink had killed. — Bruce Wrubleski, Box 105, Kuroki, Sask.

When Dad was building a pig house he had his mitts lying on the top of the pig pen. He didn't notice what was happening until I told him that a pig was dragging one of his mitts in the mud. Then he turned around with a real mad look on his face. When he saw the pig dragging his mitt he picked up a six-foot stick and hit the pig on the back three times until the mitt fell out of the pig's mouth. When he picked the mitt up it was wet and slobbery but otherwise it was all right. — Gary Osbak, Genesee, Alberta.

One day my mother went down to the chicken house to gather eggs. She was reaching into the nests when she saw a mink. She screamed and my Dad came into the chicken house with a baseball bat. My mother saw the mink going up the wall and hit him with a stick. He fell to the floor and my father started hitting him with the baseball bat. He kept on hitting him until he died. He skinned him then. Something had been killing our chickens and that's what we think was killing them. — Elaine Johnson, Kinchiffe, Sask.

I guess it's a little late, but I am going to write my "I Saw On the Farm." Last fall, one evening as my brothers and sisters had milked the cows and we let them out of the barn, our dog always ran after the cows when he had a chance. He was sitting beside the door of the barn when the cows came out. As he saw the cows he jumped and caught hold of one of the cow's tail. The cow turned around and tried to butt the dog and as it did so the dog went around like a merry-go-round about a foot from the ground. We thought the dog would let go but he didn't. But now he won't chase the cows any more because we shot him after he had bitten my smallest sister. — Frank J. Fehr, R.R. No. 2, Morden, Man.

As my Dad and I went down to do the chores one morning we heard a great commotion in the henhouse. As we approached the side where the windows were we saw a large owl fly out of a window which it had broken. It carried a chicken's head in its claws. We went to make an investigation and we found that the owl had torn the heads off two hens, but, worse still, it frightened the rest of the flock so badly that they crowded into a corner under the roost and smothered about 20 more. After the owl had done this, it flew out of the same pane of glass it had broken to get in. Mother said she didn't grudge the owl a chicken to eat, but scaring the rest nearly to death was going a little too far. — Keith Galloway, Vermillion, Alberta.



Picturesque farm home of Nels Espelein, pioneer of the Briarcrest, Saskatchewan, district.

Photo by Mrs. Emma Peachey.

FAMILY ALLOWANCE PAYMENTS

Family allowance payments to provinces in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, are given below:

Newfoundland	\$ 12,800,000
Nova Scotia	18,000,000
Prince Edward Island	2,600,000
New Brunswick	15,800,000
Quebec	124,400,000
Ontario	122,500,000
Manitoba	20,000,000
Saskatchewan	21,700,000
Alberta	28,100,000
British Columbia	31,000,000
Northwest and Yukon Territories	800,000

Total \$397,700,000

The monthly allowance is \$5 if the child is under six years of age; six dollars in the age group 6-9; seven dollars in the age group 10-12; and eight dollars in the age group 13 to 15. Children of immigrants are not eligible for family allowances during their first year of residence in Canada, but receive family assistance of five dollars per month from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration during that period if under sixteen years of age.

ROCKY VIEW BREEDING CLUB

Meetings — June 11, 1957, at 8:00 p.m. sharp in the Agricultural Building, Exhibition Grounds, and thereafter on the second Tuesday of every second month.

Prospective members are to have a yearling heifer on June 11 at which time they will pay their fees and be signed up. Membership fee \$2.00 for first year member, \$1.00 each year afterwards.

Age Limit — Members to be 16 years of age and not over 24 years of age by January 1st in the year of operation.

Judging of heifers based on breed quality and ability to raise a calf not on excessive fleshing.

1st Year Project—1 yearling heifer born after January 1st previous to year shown.

2nd Year Project—2-year-old heifer (bred) shown previous year plus one more yearling heifer.

Member may choose a registered or grade heifer but she must be sired by a registered bull of the beef breed.

For further information contact: President Jim Kinniburgh, Airdrie; or Secretary-Treasurer, Jim Forsythe, Crossfield.

The Pincher Creek Co-operative Association reports turnover of \$1,214,420 in the last business year, an increase of \$38,600 over the previous year. The business went on a cash basis some 13 months ago and book debts were substantially reduced.

upside down in the manger and her head was sticking out of the feed door in the back of the barn. When I rushed out to see what was going on, Dad was trying to rip the back end of the barn out, but he couldn't. So he ran back for the buck saw and he had to cut up all the manger before he could get the heifer out. I sure was surprised when the heifer jumped up. She started to eat greenfeed at once. — Orest Kalawsky, Round Hill, Alta.

No Other LOADER

Has All These Features

MINNEAPOLIS

Freeman



\$310.00

and up

Prices including
Combination
Manure and Dirt
Bucket.

Raises maximum weight that tractor's hydraulic system can lift.

Operates off built-in hydraulic system, or auxiliary hydraulic systems.

Quick attach pins — Pull only four pins to remove bucket from tractor. Proven by thousands of farmers in actual day in - day out; farm use.

Order Now . . .
Your Distributor:

RIBTOR

Manufacturing & Distributing Co. Ltd.
605 - 607 - 2nd St. E., CALGARY, Alta.

ALBERTA'S LARGEST HATCHERY

STEWART'S SPECIAL STRAIN CHICKS

BBB TURKEY POULTS
DUCKLINGS - GOSLINGS

BARGAIN P-R-I-C-E-S

For Immediate or Future
Delivery to July 1st.

Special Strain Chicks	Unsexed	Pullets
White Leghorn	\$12.95	\$29.50
Barred Rocks	14.95	24.50
New Hampshire	14.95	24.50
Light Sussex	14.95	24.50
White Rocks	14.95	24.50
Black Australorps	14.95	24.50
Hampbars	14.95	24.50
Leghorn X Hampshire	13.95	29.50
Leghorn X White Rock	13.95	29.50
Hampshire X Sussex	14.95	24.50
Hampshire X Barred Rock	14.95	24.50
On Orders Less Than 100 Add 1c per Chick.		

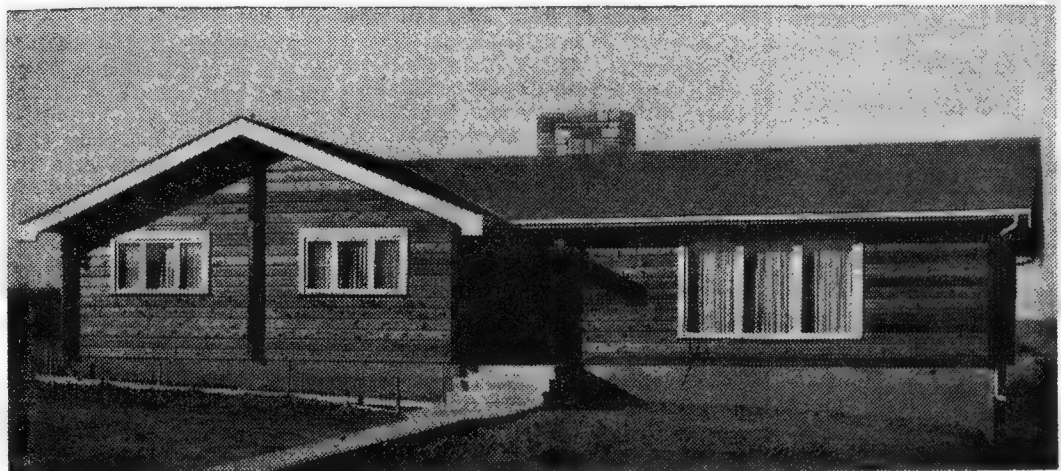
COCKEREL CHICKS	100	50	25
White Leghorn	3.95	2.50	1.25
Leghorn-Hampshire	7.95	4.50	2.25
Heavy Cockerels	15.95	8.50	4.25

	100	50	25	10
Ducklings	45.00	23.00	12.00	5.00
Tou. Goslings	160.00	82.50	42.50	17.50

EXTRA QUALITY NICHOLAS
BROAD-BREADED
BRONZE TURKEY POULTS
Lots of 1000, 70c each; 500, 72c each;
100, 73c each; 50, 74c each; 25, 80c each.
Write for 1957 Illustrated Catalogue
and Prices

STEWART ELECTRIC HATCHERIES
6025-12th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Pan-Abode Pre-Cut Buildings



Used for . . . **TRADITIONAL BEAUTY . . . In Natural Wood**

- MOTELS
- ASSEMBLY HALLS
- CHURCHES
- HOMES
- FARM BUILDINGS
- INDUSTRIAL SITES
- SERVICE STATIONS

Attractive city or country homes in Western Red Cedar logs. Permanent and individual. Perfect insulation value. Can be built in your own design or from the many plans we have available. N.H.A. approved.

Call or Write:— **PAN-ABODE (1951) LTD.**

TIMBER BUILDING COMPANY LTD.

604 - 35th Avenue N.E., Calgary

Phones: 7-8501; Res. 7-2113

hear...

BRODER'S N-E-W-S

Presented

Monday to
Saturday

12:30 - 12:40 p.m.

ON

CKYL

630 Kilocycles

PEACE RIVER, ALTA.

FROM NINE TILL
NOON THERE'S

LUCKY LISTENING LADIES

ON

CKRD

9:00 - 9:45 a.m.

"What Is It?"

10:00

News.

10:05

Who Am I?

10:15

Mary Lou Calling.

10:30

Eaton's Personal Shopper.

10:45

Morning Memo's.

11:05

Hits For the Mrs.

CKRD

RED DEER
850 Kc.

ALBERTA
1000 Watts



Let's
Ask
Aunt Sal

We cannot always greet our friends,
And meet them face to face;
But letters form a substitute,
For they reach us any place.

AFTER four months spent in Southern California I am back in Alberta again... and so glad to be here! I want to thank the readers of this page from the bottom of my heart for their patience and understanding during my illness. And for the many, many lovely cards and messages of good cheer. My husband didn't forward many of my letters to me during my absence... or any of those that looked like "Aunt Sal" letters. For he knows me so well that he knows that I'd feel prompted to start answering them and I really did require a rest off from anything that pertained to my job.

There is one thing more that I must tell you. From now on I cannot answer letters privately! Our editor has been kind enough to allot me more space for this department so I'll place as many questions as I can, especially those letters that pose questions requiring quick answers. I know this arrangement won't suit you as well... but that is the best I can do... and none of us can do more than our very best...

Mrs. W. Gruber, of Springside, Sask., would like to contact someone who has homespun wool for sale.

A letter from St. Albert, Alberta, asks how to make powdered goats' milk. Can anyone provide an answer?

Q.: In the recipe called "Rocky Mountains", mine went very "goosey". Was there an error in the recipe?—Mrs. H. H. A., Quilchena, B.C.

A.: Yes, the recipe should be cooked a little while in the top of double boiler.

Q.: How can I salvage butter that has become rancid? (Repeat.)

A.: (From J. M. P., Pat Lake, Alta.) Place in large saucepan with some water to boil; reduce heat, and let it simmer. Cool off, then simmer again. Pour into deeper vessel with more water and let cool. When cold the butterfat can be lifted off leaving sediment. Place in skillet with low heat to remove all water. When cooled pour into clean sealers and store in cool place. This fat has lost the consistency of butter, but makes an



SELL to the U.S.
RANCHER Stockman

With the only Weekly Livestock publication published in the area. Over 14,000 subscribers concentrated in these rich livestock states. Advertise in the Reporter and give them a chance to buy from you.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK
REPORTER

Box 1497

Billings, Montana

excellent shortening for cooking and frying.

Q.: Could you tell me where to purchase a book on practical tricks that require little elaborate equipment? — (Mrs. J. G. M., Terrace, B.C.)

A.: One of the best book supply houses I know is this: F. E. Osborne, 8th Ave. West, Calgary, Alberta.

Q.: How do you use gum arabic for stiffening? — (Mrs. F. H., Newdale, Man.)

A.: 1 tblsp. of gum arabic dissolved in one quart of boiling water. Then use ½ cup of this mixture to an ordinary pan of water. This is especially recommended for the stiff can-can petticoats.

Q.: I have trouble when using cake flour in my recipes. They boil all over the pan.

A.: You might try using part cornstarch in with the ordinary flour. Allow 1 tblsp. to each cup flour. Are you sure that you're using the right sized cake pans? That may be your trouble, too.

Q.: Sometime ago you published a collection of recipes using sour cream. Unfortunately I lost this. Will you please supply these? — (Mrs. J. S., Bryant, Sask.)

A.: These recipes have proved so popular with farm women that I shall repeat some choice recipes in the June issue... watch for them!

Q.: Could you give me any information on making flowers from fish scales? — (Mrs. A. M., Silver Ridge, Man.)

A.: I'll have to call on the readers for this. Can anyone oblige?

Q.: Can you supply the recipe for canning peas and carrots together?

A.: Cube or slice the carrots and precook for 5 minutes. Add the peas to this same water and pack in hot jars to within one inch of top. Seal and process for 2½ hours in water bath or for 45 minutes in pressure cooker with ten lbs. pressure.

Q.: How to remove the hard crusted surface from a frying pan? (Several ladies sent me in this same simple remedy... thank you all.)

A.: Place in an old tub with cold water to which lye has been added. Be sure the water is cold, for, if hot water is used, the fumes are dangerous. This will remove all the crust. The iron pan will then have to be tempered by greasing it well all over and placing it for about ten minutes in a hot oven.

Q.: Could you give me information where I can purchase Gypsy Glaze transparent paint? — (Mrs. H. R., Carstairs, Alta.)

A.: As you live near Calgary, I'd look up the address of a paint store in the Calgary telephone directory and write to them. They should be able to supply.

Q.: Why does my meringue shrivel up and not stay nice and fluffy looking when I take it from the oven? — (Mrs. W., Sunnynook, Alta.)

A.: To begin with you likely beat it too long. It should only be beaten until it is stiff... but not dry. Then don't add salt to it. You can add a pinch of cream of tartar with good results. Then be sure it touches the crust on every side to anchor it. And lastly, don't let it stand in a draft to cool or it will surely shrivel up.

Q.: (Repeat.) What is the best way to render lard?

A.: Mrs. A. F. D., Cloverdale, B.C., reminds us that the Good Housekeeping magazine, 57th St. and 8th Ave., New York 19, New York, puts out a splendid pamphlet on this. If you lack an American stamp just enclose a nickel... or, better yet, a dime!

Bye bye for now... and every good wish.
Aunt Sal.

COMPLETE NEWS COVERAGE

from

Radio Station CFQC

Saskatoon

600 K.C.

5000 Watts

A.M. NEWS...

6:15	—	6:20
6:45	—	6:50
7:15	—	7:20
7:45	—	8:00
8:30	—	8:35
9:00	—	9:05
10:00	—	10:05
11:00	—	11:05

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS...

4:00	—	4:10
5:45	—	6:10
10:30	—	11:30 p.m.

THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

11:00 — 11:30 p.m.

CFQC

THE RADIO HUB OF SASK.
SASKATOON



E.D. BOYD
Promotion Director

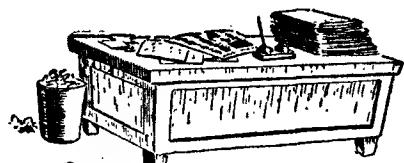
Drop me a line and I'll send you a complimentary copy of CKOV's monthly publication, "THE OKANAGAN BROADCASTER". As editor, I take a keen interest in it and am sure you will find it interesting.

Dial 630

CKOV

KELOWNA

B.C.



The Editor's Desk

Photos sent in must be clear prints. Negatives not wanted.

Letters received on arthritis have been sent on to Emily Sveen, Bawlf, Alberta, author of the article.

Had a letter from Bob McPherson, of Christchurch, New Zealand. He has retired as general manager of the N. Z. Wheat Committee.

If all printers were determined not to print anything till they were sure it would offend nobody, there would be very little printed.—Benjamin Franklin.

J. R. McCloud, of Kaslo, B.C., also testifies that he has seen snakes swallowing their young but he remarks that if the public won't believe it, they won't. So what.

R. A. Davidson, Vernon, B.C. — Yes, Scotty, I am the same guy. But I still do not believe that yarn of yours about the sheep herder who shot the seven bears one night in the mountains around Revelstoke.

A farmer in the Eastern Irrigation District sent me a clipping of a letter from the Brooks Bulletin which deals with hunting in that area. The name of the writer of the letter is not given, a necessity for publishing letters. In any event, the letter is too long for reprinting.

What the farmer suggests is that pheasant hunters have been such a nuisance to farmers in that region that the Farmers' Union of Alberta and the Western Stock Growers' Association should take joint action to change the present hunting regulations so that farmers will be given protection. As an alternative the government of Alberta should be petitioned to have the E. I. D. closed to game bird hunting.

This is for the eyes of married women only. It is a new kind of chain letter and reads as follows: This chain was started in Reno with the hope of bringing happiness to weary wives. Unlike the majority of chains this does not cost any money. Simply send a copy of this letter to five female friends. Then bundle up your husband and send him to the woman whose name heads the list. When your name works to the top you will receive in turn 1,176 tall, dark and handsome men. Have faith. Don't break the chain. One woman broke the chain and got her husband back."

CURED OF ARTHRITIS

The Editor :

Your story, "If I Had a Million Dollars", has intrigued me so much that I cannot let it go by without saying there is only one cure for arthritis and that is oneself to find out what is causing the arthritis. In my case it was red meat. From Montreal to Vancouver, I spent money for doctors, but it's just a racket, as I found that out by occupational-therapeutics. In my case, I got a bunch of rabbits, and in five years I am out of a wheel chair and doing my own building. Yes, I take sleeping pills to sleep, but I can use my legs and hand, and do some gardening. So I say keep your mind off yourself. At 65 years of age I am starting a new life. — F. Dickinson, Pender Island, B.C.

The annual interest on Canada's national debt is around \$522,200,000.

Sangaste rye was brought to the University of Alberta in 1951 by R. R. Berg. Not to the U.S.A., as erroneously stated in the last issue of this publication.

KELSEY AND HENDAY

The Editor :

I am writing in regard to your editorial "The Story of Oil", page 46, March issue, in which you stated that Henry Kelsey was the first white man to travel across the prairies, but it stated he got as far as the Le Pas, Manitoba, but according to the leaflet enclosed the first white man to cross the prairies was Anthony Henday, also a H. B. Co. man in 1754. I enjoy the Farm and Ranch Review for the stories written of times long past. — Peter H. Wickman, Brainard P.O., Alberta.

Editor's Note: — Mr. Wickman is right. Anthony Henday was the first man to cross the Canadian prairies from York factory on Hudson's Bay to Le Pas, Manitoba. That was in 1754. But Henry Kelsey was the first white man to journey to the prairies, which he did in 1690. (See a Brief History of the Hudson's Bay Co.)

APPRECIATIVE READER

The Editor :—

I feel we must write and tell you how much we enjoyed reading the February issue of the Farm and Ranch Review. There is one thing missing though and that's our friendly chat with Aunt Sal. Hope she'll soon be well.

The Trail of the Golden Years by James Hannaford interested me because its the first article I've read about the part of the prairie near where I was born.

While in Edmonton we always looked down from the high level bridge and saw the house in the picture of "Early Landmarks of Edmonton," by Beatrice Clink. We knew the old man who worked for the family as gardener and often saw him around the buildings.

Articles by Kerry Wood and Annie Gaetz always get first choice in our house. — Mrs. Joe Lewis, Red Deer.

DOLLARS AND COMMON SENSE

The Editor :—

There are only two ways to get higher wages — demand them or earn them.

The first is the popular way. It means "big victory" for the labor leader. That extra money in the pay envelope looks so good.

But it disappears! Because if you demand a raise, why shouldn't everybody? And you know they will. Then the cost of making things goes up, and so, of course, the price of everything you buy has to go up, too.

Your "raise" has evaporated, and you're no better off — and if you're on a pension, you're far worse off.

Hopeless? Not at all. If workmen would earn their raise by more efficient production, the cost of what they produce will not go up, and so its price would not go up, either?

Then and only then your raise buys more, and continues to buy more. It's the only raise that stays a raise."

It's all up to two groups — management who must provide modern jobs, and workmen who must produce enough more to pay the raise. There is no other way permanently increased pay is possible!

—By Warner & Swasey, with permission. Quoted from Sunshine Magazine. — W. E. Endacott, Lethbridge.



CALGARY

Where Alberta . . . GETS ITS NEWS

More Local News — More National News
More International News

... All The News

NEWS TIMES ★

M O R N I N G	6:00	
	6:30	
	7:00	
	7:30	
	8:00	(Complete Round-up)
	8:30	
	9:00	
	10:00	
	11:00	
A F T E R N O O N	12:30	(Complete Round-up)
	2:00	
	3:00	
	4:00	
	5:00	
	6:00	
	7:00	
	7:55	
E V E N I N G	10:00	(Complete Round-up)
	12:00	Midnite

SPORTSCASTS

7:50 a.m.
12:45 p.m.
6:30 p.m.
11:00 p.m.

SUNDAY

12:30 p.m.

SUNDAY NEWS

6:00 a.m.
7:00 a.m.
10:00 a.m.
1:00 p.m. (Complete Round-up)
6:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m.
10:00 p.m. (Complete Round-up)
12:00 Midnite

★ AND EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR ALL NIGHT LONG

KEEP NEAR YOUR RADIO FOR REFERENCE



CALGARY

Vitamins From Vegetables

By LEONARD H. COOPER

IT is easy to buy vitamins from the drug store, but few really know how rich many vegetables are in vitamins A and C. Vitamin A is the one that makes children grow, and C is the enemy of scurvy and bad teeth. During the summer months the garden can supply vegetables gathered at their peak of perfection and freshness.

Green bush beans are four times richer in A than wax beans. Sprouting broccoli has more C than oranges besides having a good supply of A. Dark green leaf lettuce like Oakleaf contains twice as much C and three times as much A as head lettuce, as well as valuable minerals.

Dr. Pierce, of the University of Vermont, and research men from the same University, have found C deficiency among rural families, who do not garden well, who live on canned corn, beans and peas.

If spinach is not a success with you, you can grow kale. It's very easy to grow. Sweet potato has 7700 units of A compared with 20 in the ordinary potato. We cannot grow sweet potato on the prairie, but in many parts winter squash will mature. Dr. A. F. Yeagers' Buttercup has as much A as sweet potatoes and is just as good as sweet potatoes in flavor.

Winter squash when ripe are 24 times richer in A than marrows. On keeping winter squash, according to the University of Massachusetts, vitamin A doubles in Buttercup after eight weeks storage. If used when immature, the winter squash is ten times richer in A than marrow (summer squash).

Orange juice is the standard for measuring C. Muskmelons are rich in C. Strawberries have sixty units of C compared with forty-nine in orange juice. Cantaloupes are a little less in C than oranges but eighteen times richer in A.

Green celery is high in A and C, and we throw away the valuable part of this vegetable when we do not eat the leaves, chopped finely and used in soups and salads.

It seems that many of the vegetables easy to grow are higher in food value than the more difficult ones. Why grow cauliflower when sprouting broccoli has twice as much C and forty times as much A.

Parsley is easy to grow, either outdoors or as a pot plant in winter, has generous amounts of A and C as well as valuable minerals; and competes with concentrated orange juice in A.

Plant breeders are constantly striving to increase the vitamin content of vegetables. A notable achievement is the University of New Hampshire's Doublerich tomato. It contains as much C as orange juice.

Not so much attention has been given to the roots crops, but these have valuable mineral content which is under constant research by university workers.

Many vegetables have real medicinal value. Recently the press reported the curing of an Edmonton lad of a kidney disease that caused his body to swell to fantastic proportions. This was cured by a diet of watermelon and a special fruit and vegetable diet.

Canadians smoked 27,000,000,000 cigarettes in 1956. The cost was \$565,000,000 of which the government tax took \$309,000,000.

Sawmill Manufacturers

IN the City of Calgary there is a manufacturing company that sells more sawmill outfits than any other company in Western Canada. This company is Machinery Depot Ltd., located at 1009 - 11th Avenue East, and it is under the same ownership and management since 1913. G. B. Griffith is the owner and J. Johnston is the sales manager.

The Little Giant sawmill, edger and planer is the main product of the plant and it is manufactured right on the premises. This mill is portable and is a well-made, versatile plant suitable for the requirements of the small and large operators. It can cut up to 20,000 board feet of lumber a day. The price of the mill is within the \$1,000 range.

"Little Giants" have been sold throughout the four western provinces, in Ontario and as far east as Nova Scotia. Some have been shipped to Montana and one to Aklavik, in the sub-Arctic. Everywhere they have met with approval. The mill can be operated with as low as three men.

The company employs some 22 people and specialize in quality in the products turned out. Stocks are built up as that there is no delay in delivery.

Mr. Johnston believes that the future outlook for the lumbering business is good as the west continues its dynamic development. To encourage the small operator in starting in business for himself the company will sell their sawmill equipment on terms at a very low rate of interest to those with good credit standing.

NOTE:—This is one of a series of short articles on western manufacturing plants. The west needs local industries.

Growing Christmas Trees

THE Indian Head Forest Nursery Station has come up with an answer to the question, "Can I grow Christmas trees profitably on the Prairies?" The answer is "Yes," if you want to wait at least four or five years for your first crop.

Superintendent John Walker says that the plan is feasible, but it must be carefully considered. Suitable soil and site and proper soil preparation are of first consideration. An ample supply of water should be available and the area to be planted should be sheltered by efficient windbreaks. Protection of trees against damage by livestock, rabbits and other pests must be planned, and fencing that will exclude rabbits may in the end prove the most economical. Suitable cultivating, spraying and other equipment must be available for the development of a successful Christmas-tree project.

Because Christmas trees must be considered a crop, there must be a desirable spacing of trees, 8 by 8 or 10 by 10 feet. The wise and systematic use of commercial fertilizer and every means to stimulate rapid growth must be employed. When established the rate of the tree growth may be about 12 to 15 inches a year.

Ultimate success also will be determined by the tree species used. Christmas trees in commerce have largely been native Balsam Fir, however, other species have proved satisfactory. These include the following which survive and generally thrive

well under prairie conditions; Balsam and Siberian Firs, White, Black Hills and Colorado spruces and Scotch Pine.

RAILWAYS LOWER CARLOAD RATES

Canada's two major railways have worked out a plan to offset the growing competition from the trucking industry. The plan is based on reduced tolls for shipping by carload lot.

The new sample rates are quoted as follows: dry goods moving from Winnipeg to Regina, depending on the carload weight shipped, will be 58 cents to 47 cents per 100 pounds; hardware and certain roofing materials from Winnipeg to Saskatoon, 83 cents to 67 cents; foodstuffs between Calgary and Edmonton, 30 cents to 20½ cents; canned meats from Calgary to Saskatoon, 57 cents to 44 cents; butter and cheese from Edmonton to Calgary, 30 to 24 cents; cleaning compounds and liquid starch from Vancouver to Calgary, \$1.30 to \$1.05; butter and cheese from Edmonton to Vancouver, \$1.30 to \$1.05.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

AUCTIONEERS

SIM'S AUCTION MART — Western Canada's largest Weekly Auction Mart. Sales every Monday and Thursday. Purebred Livestock, Farm and Furniture Sales. Alex L. Sim, Keith Sim, Box 453, Red Deer, Alberta.

AUTO PARTS

LARGE STOCK OF USED AND NEW PARTS and accessories for all cars, trucks and tractors. Canada Auto Stores, St. Catharines 5, Ont.

FARMERS — SAVE — \$100.

Yes, it's possible, save your money and drive your car and tractor more trouble free, too. Take advantage of this excellent, guaranteed, and proven product, wanted by millions of motorists. Order it now! You get it for just \$3.95 postpaid. Harold Haram, 10 Wright Ave., Halifax, N.S., Canada.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE — VERY CHEAP—Bulldozers, Angle & Straight, Cable Controls & Hydraulic Attachments. Wrecking Now — following Tractors for Parts: Caterpillars: D-2, D-4, D-6, D-7, and D-8. Allis-Chalmers: HD-7, HD-10, HD-14, L & S. Internationals: TD-9, TD-14, TD-18. Cletracs: All models and wheel tractors. We now have operating latest type automatic track, roller and idler rebuilding equipment. We can furnish rebuilt tracks, rollers and idlers at lowest prices. Bring or send your old track, rollers and idlers for credit on exchange. Also can rebuild yours, at greater savings. Fully guaranteed — Quality workmanship. Also parts and tires for Allis-Chalmers, Caterpillar, Adams, Motor Graders. We trade — We Buy — We Sell. 1957 Catalog now ready. Send 25c — refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corp., 2745 Main Avenue, Fargo, North Dakota.

LIVESTOCK

JERSEY BREEDERS Behind with registrations? Catch up — and save money! For limited time, now, you can register without usual overtime penalty. Make out applications tonight! Out of forms? Write Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, 290 Lawrence Avenue West, Toronto.

PARSLOW & DENOON, Stockyards, Calgary, Alberta, the oldest Livestock Commission Merchants in Alberta. Established since 1915. Office 5-5058, 5-5755; Night CHery 4-1651, CHery 4-2848.

ADAMS, WOOD & WEILLER, LTD., livestock Commission Agents, Alberta Stockyards, Calgary. Phones: 5-5121; Nights: CHery 4-8075; CHery 4-2850.

YOUR LIVESTOCK COMMISSION AGENT, PAUL & MACDONALD, prompt, efficient service. Office telephone 5-5301; Residence CHery 4-0485; 87-1738, Calgary, Alta.

OPPORTUNITIES

HIGHEST PROFITS SELLING NEWEST DECORATED, Unbreakable Dinnerware. Every home is a prospect. Exclusive territories available. Capri Houseware Sales, 1620 - 29th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alta.

\$50 WEEKLY POSSIBLE addressing envelopes. We pay you. Typewriter not required. Information 10 cents. Sheppard Agencies, 285-E Spence, Winnipeg, Man.

PERSONAL

AUTHORS INVITED SUBMIT MSS all types (including Poems) for book publication. Reasonable terms. Stockwell Ltd., Ilfracombe, England. (Est. 1898)

ADULTS! SEND 10c FOR THE WORLD'S funniest joke novelty cards. Western Distributors, Box 24FR, Regina.

ADULTS! BIRTH CONTROL BOOK plus modern sex booklet. Both for 25c. Latest information. Confidential. Mailed in plain, sealed wrapper. Western Distributors, Box 24GR, Regina, Sask.

QUIT SMOKING, CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF — Easily, quickly, reliable, tested remedy. Satisfaction or money refunded. Save your health and money? Complete treatment. \$1.98. Western Distributors, Box 24-WR, Regina.

SLENDERIZE WITH "SLENDEX" 11 blended herbs (tea or tablets). Keeps up strength, yet reduces hunger, and eliminates body wastes. \$1.50. Write for free catalogue for other herbal treatments. State allotment. Western Distributors; Box 24 XR Regina, Sask.

MEN! WOMEN! WANT THAT OLD-TIME PEP AND VIGOR? For amazing, pleasant surprise try Vita-Perils (\$2.00) or Test Prostone (\$3.00) or both \$4.60 in plain sealed package. Western Distributors, Box 24NJR, Regina, Sask.

LADIES! NEW IMPROVED DUPREE PILLS! Help relieve pain, etc., associated with monthly periods. \$3.00 or (Triple strength) Cotes pills, \$5.00. Airmailed. Western Distributors, Box 24AR, Regina.

SEED

VERNAL ALFALFA SEED HARDY & RESISTANT to bacterial wilt. Certified. Control Sample Cert. 76-9174. The "overquota" grain delivery plan may be used to finance the purchase of "Soil Improvement Crops" — including "Vernal Alfalfa Seed in sealed canvas bags of 60 lbs. each, \$42.00. Order NOW while stocks still available. Ellison Milling & Ele. Co. Ltd., 1405 - 2nd Ave. South, Lethbridge, Alta.

WANTED

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS with Couch, highest prices paid. Send one pound sample to: George C. Ball, 10129 - 99th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

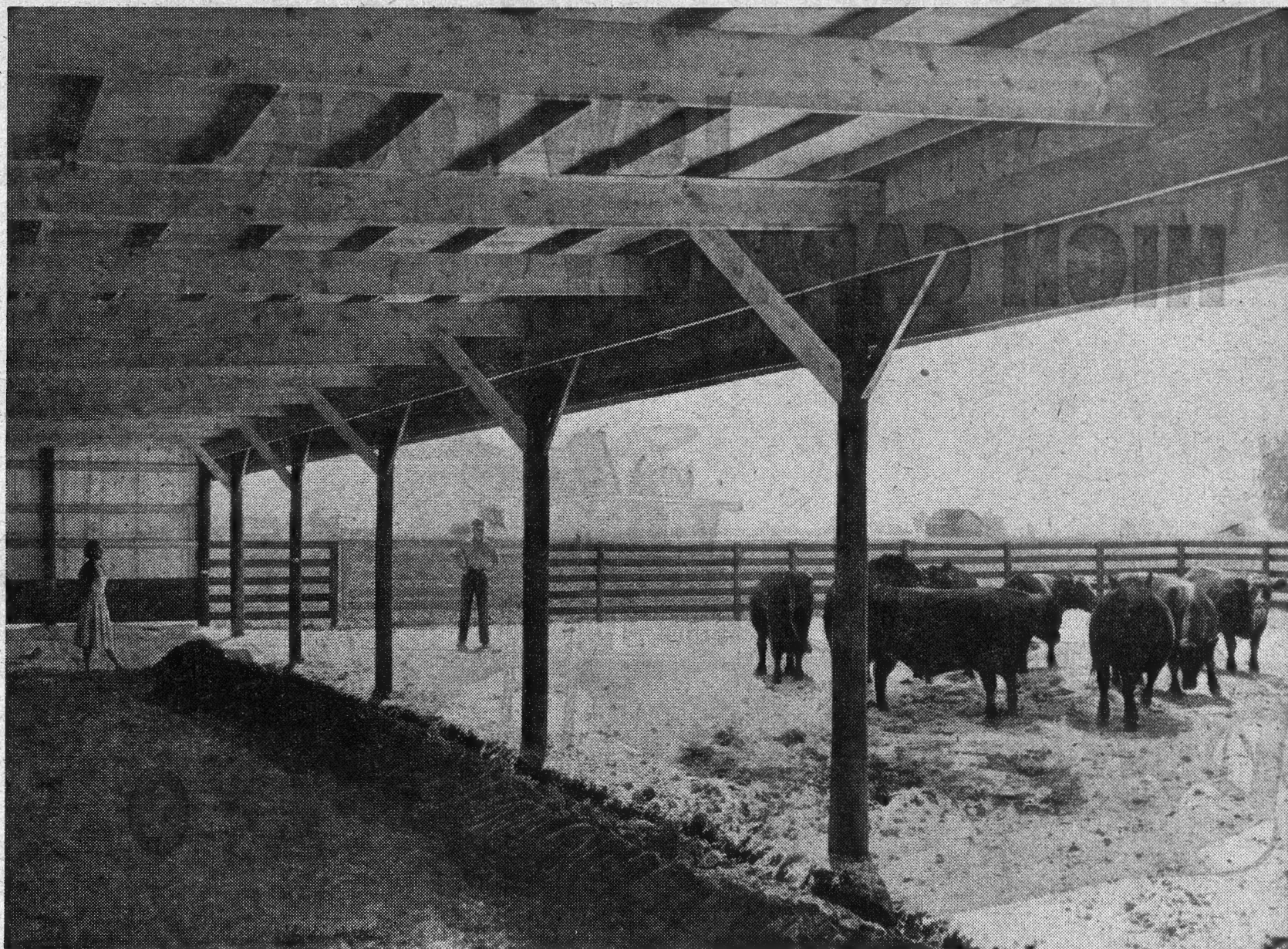
STOLE	ABATE	STOSS	GRASP
TUBER	LEMON	CARET	EIDER
ENAG	AHME	RI LA	RV VI
INNS	LEASER	ALOFT	MELEE
NEATLY	VT	VAPOR	ELATERS
SLY	ERSE	CAPER	ERIN SET
SMEW	MUTES	SLOPES	
FABUIS	FARED	SOLOS	INIA
ANEAR	FRIED	HAREM	TREND
LOAM	IRONS	LINEN	POISED
AND	DRONE	WIVES	AROUSES
BRAND	DOVER	TAILS	
DEVIATE	CEDES	WARNS	DEB
AVENGE	LOBES	SABOT	POSE
WORDS	KORAN	COLON	GOOSE
NETE	FIVER	FEWER	FERRIT
REDED	DAMES	CASE	
AHA	LAND	DINED	PELT UNA
CANTATA	TAMER	IR	LESSON
CLASP	PLUMP	TENETS	TARS
OT IS	PO AL	ER FA	SE MA
REINE	ELOGE	RIDER	TREAT
DRIED	RAGED	YEARN	ANGLE

MACHINERY DEPOT LIMITED

SAWMILL EQUIPMENT — PULLEYS — POWER UNITS
CALGARY, — Phone 51122 — ALBERTA

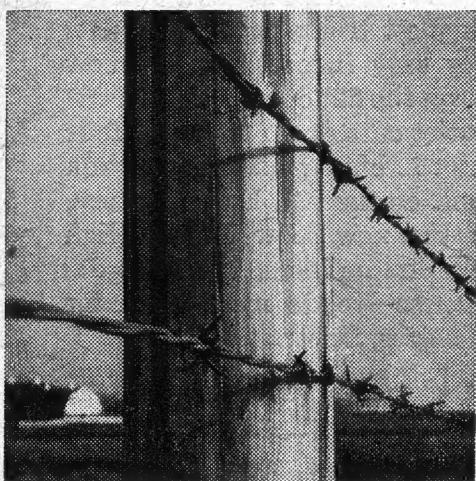
LITTLE GIANT SAWMILLS

SAWMILLS — EDGERS — PLANERS
1009 - 11th Street East, — CALGARY, ALBERTA



Everything goes up fast except the cost . . . when you build on

PENTA-TREATED POLES



LONG LASTING FENCES can be erected with clean, easy-to-handle penta pressure-treated posts. Return coupon below for complete details.

Barns, cattle shelters, machine sheds and many other structures go up more quickly and easily when they are built on penta-treated poles. With poles serving as foundation, studding and roof support, all in one, you save substantially on lumber. In addition, with much less sawing, fitting and nailing to do, you save on labour. That's why sturdy, permanent buildings, can be erected on penta-treated poles *with savings up to 50% of conventional construction costs.*

Clean treatment with Dow Pentachlorophenol* keeps rot out, keeps poles sound and serviceable years longer. Penta-treated poles are attractive and easier to handle because they have no sticky, irritating rub-off.

Ask your local supplier to show you cost-cutting plans for pole buildings, or mail the coupon below to DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED, Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alberta.

**In accordance with A. W. P. A. specifications.*

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED,
Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alberta.

Please send me, without cost or obligation:

- ☐ Information on low-cost pole buildings.
- ☐ Booklet, "PENTA Pressure-treated Farm Posts."
- ☐ Name of dealer where I can buy PENTA pressure-treated posts and PENTA-treated poles.

Name _____

Rural Route No. _____

Town _____

Province _____



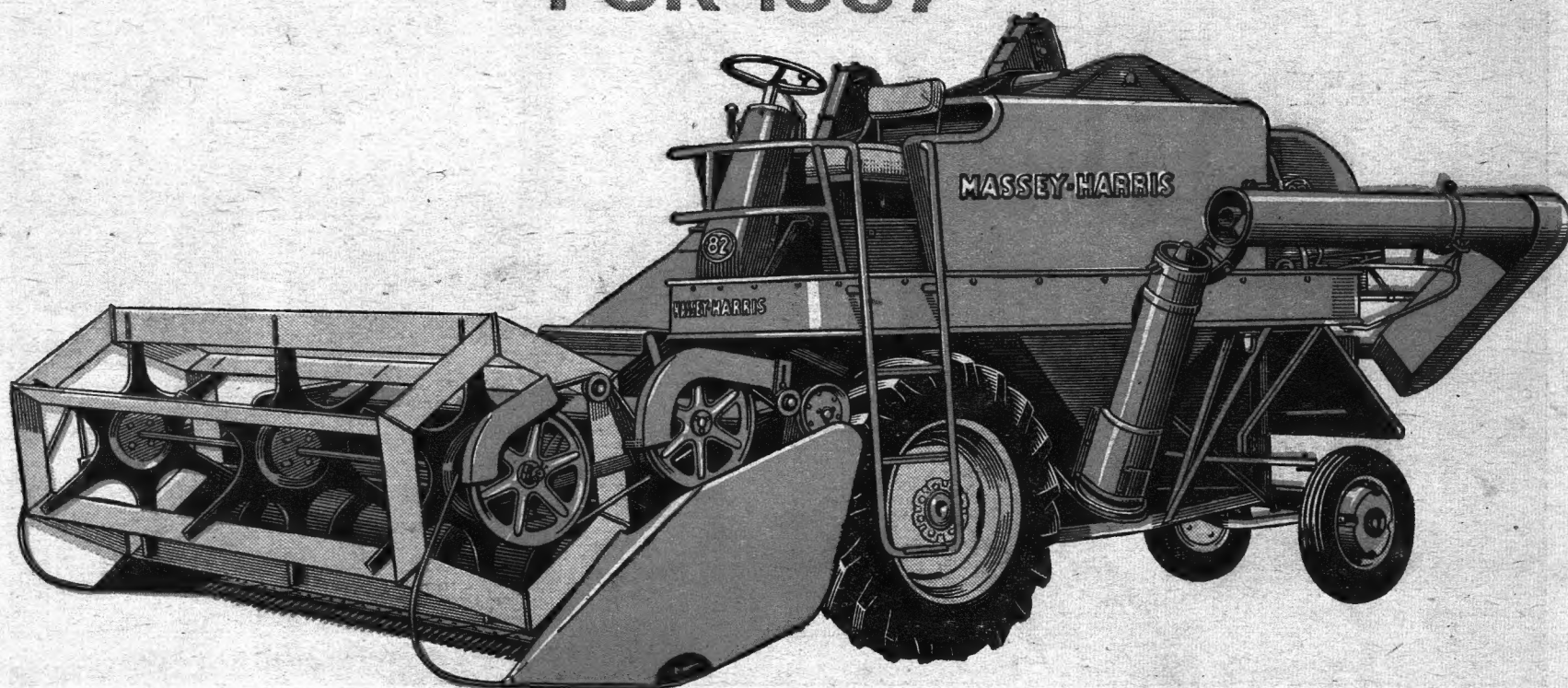
DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO • MONTREAL • WINNIPEG • CALGARY • SARNIA

MASSEY-HARRIS presents . . .

the NEW LOW LOOK in

HIGH CAPACITY COMBINES

FOR 1957



THE NEW MASSEY-HARRIS

82 and 92

STREAMLINERS

There's more, much more, than meets the eye in these new, Low Look Massey-Harris combines. The compact, field-hugging silhouette—up to 4 feet lower than most other makes—means improved manoeuvrability, increased all-round visibility, plus easier transportation and storage. And on top of all these new advantages, the Massey-Harris 82 and 92 Streamliners have all the capacity, threshing and separating efficiency that comes from Balanced Separation. This Low Look, High Capacity Line brings a completely new concept to "Self-Propelled" design. Make a point to see your Massey-Harris dealer—arrange to take a good look at these new low look high capacity combines . . . soon!

Here are some of the features that make the Massey-Harris 82 and 92 combines the finest in the field: Hinged auger assembly folds back for highway travel, is 18" longer to clear highest truck bodies . . . new grain tank platform for easy inspection . . . new larger gas tank (40 gals. on the 82; 50 gals. on the 92) . . . new rear exhaust outlet cuts down noise . . . four extra-long straw walkers . . . big capacity grain tank (45 bus. on the 82, 60 bus. on the 92). Every feature, every improvement of the new Low Look, High Capacity Massey-Harris Streamliners, has been designed for just one purpose—to do more work for you . . . to do it easier, better, faster.

Your Massey-Harris dealer can give you all the details, call him—go see him when these two, all-new combines are on display!



MASSEY-HARRIS-FERGUSON LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

**IRREGULAR
PAGINATION**



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS



Presenting the **NEW** light and medium duty

Golden Anniversary **INTERNATIONALS**

Here's the crowning achievement of fifty years of leadership in building the *best* trucks for every job on the farm.

See the great new Golden Jubilee Pickup soon! You'll be *proud* to drive it for its superb, modern styling. It's dramatically new from headlight to tail-light, with new Sweep-Around Windshield and a host of other style and comfort features!

You'll be *wise* to drive it for its big-performance economy, and for the dependable, versatile power you need on the farm.

The new Golden Anniversary Line proves it again . . . *Internationals* are built by men who know a farmer's problems.

*Celebrating fifty years
of truck leadership...*

See the new Golden
Anniversary Line at
your International
Dealer or Branch



INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS